The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 23 by Ocean Telegraph.

Apprehended Insurrection in Spain.

Suit to Recover the Steamship Alexandra.

GARIBALDI ON A VISIT TO VENICE.

SPAIN.

A Serious Insurrection Impending.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 23—Noon.

The news from Spain is of an exciting character. Though the Government of that country is seeking to keep from the public the course of events, there is no longer any doubt that a serious insurrection is impending.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Suit to Recover the Steamer Alexandra.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Feb. 23.

United States Consul, THOMAS H. DUDLEY, has commenced a suit to recover the steamer *Alexandra*.

ITALY.

Movements of Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Feb. 23.

GARIBALDI is at present in this city. He will go to Venice in a day or two.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 23—Noon.

Consols for money 91.

American Securities:

Erie Shares	37¼
Illinois Central (ex dividend)	77
United States Five-Twenties	73¼

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 23—Evening.

Consols for money open at 91.

Erie Railway Shares	37¼
Illinois Central Shares	ex-div. 77
United States Five-twenties	73¼

LONDON, Feb. 23—Evening.

A dispatch from Paris this evening, announces that United States Five-twenties closed in that city at 83½c.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 23—Noon.

The Cotton market opens this morning somewhat firmer, and prices have advanced a trifle. The sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13⅝d.

The market for Breadstuffs is still very dull, and Corn has further declined, the ruling figures this morning being 37s. 6d ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

PRODUCE.—Petroleum is quoted at 10d. ℔ gallon of 8 lbs. for spirits.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 23—Evening.

The Cotton market closed quiet, with a day's sale of 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are unchanged in price, the closing figures being 13⅝, Middling Orleans were quoted at 14d.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market closed quiet; California Wheat 13s. 3d. per cental.

PROVISIONS—Lard has declined 6d., closing at 50s. 6d. Bacon 42s. ℔ cwt. for Middles.

PRODUCE—Tallow is quoted 43s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American and St. Petersburgh. Ashes 35s. ℔ cwt. for Pots; Iron 54s. for Scotch Pig, mixed numbers.

MARINE DISASTER.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 23—Noon.

Intelligence has been received here that the brig *Regina del Mare*, Capt. GENNORO, which left New-York on the 28th of December for Cette, France, went ashore recently on Gran de la Nouvelle, near that port.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Political Lessons from the United States—France Playing a Peaceful Role—Why Napoleon Wishes to Avert War—The Emperor's Reform Policy—Pere Hyacinthe—Cora Pearl—Who is Responsible for the Bad Morals of Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1867.

Two of the ablest men of France, M. LABOULAYE and M. MICHEL-CHEVALIER, are now lecturing at the College of France, to audiences so large that many people go away every day for want of a place. The first occupies the Chair of Comparative Legislation, the second the Chair of Political Economy. Both these able Professors are admirers of the United States, and both of them draw largely from our models for their comparisons. Their teachings in fact are based so largely upon American institutions that they appear as if lecturing on the institutions of the United States. During the late war M. LABOULAYE was immovable in his faith in the success of the Union cause, and continued his lectures and his eulogies of American laws and institutions. M. MICHEL-CHEVALIER, probably with less faith in American institutions, discontinued his lectures and had himself replaced *pro tempore* by an *Agrégé*. But now he has resumed his teachings again, and as you may well imagine, with the new lessons in political economy which America has demonstrated, with more zeal and more emphasis on the American system than ever.

It is in the midst of these teachings, and at a time when our political example was silently and steadily working wonders in the conversion of thinking minds to our system, that a horribly discordant note falls on us from Washington in the shape of an article from the President's organ, threatening the country with civil war, if the Radical party attempt to carry out their policy. "Where is your example now?" cry out the Imperialist and Legitimist journals; "the United States are falling into the same condition of anarchy and of periodical revolutions as Mexico and the South American republics." Some people even in this country know that the United States are in no danger of degenerating into the condition of anarchy of certain South American States, but for any man prejudiced against the Republic, or with but little knowledge of the United States, there is room for the belief that we may be on the verge of anarchy. Under any circumstances, the present state of things at Washington is doing harm to our institutions, by checking, more or less, the Democratic fermentation which the late events in the United States had set to working in Europe.

At the present moment we are the witnesses of a singular change of *rôle* in European politics. France, the warlike France, is now urging the occupations of peace toward the unwarlike nations as a pretext for peace; whereas the unwarlike nations are urging war, to the sacrifice of peace occupations. In other words, we now see the Universal Exhibition struggling with war; we see France holding up this Exhibition to Russia and Prussia and Greece as a reason for maintaining peace, and hoping thereby to shame them into it. Of course, France has more reasons than one for wishing to put the war off till 1868; and but for the knowledge of this fact her appeals for peace would be heard—for no better basis of an appeal to the sympathies of the people could be desired than the great Exhibition. For once then we see France on the side of the whole people of Europe; but as it is not solely the love of peace in the abstract that we thus see her with the people, it is probable that this chance position will not gain her an immunity from war, if the other Governments desire to force it on. We see, therefore, the grand spectacle on the one side, of the whole people of Europe getting ready for a great peace measure, and on the other side the Governments casting cannon, manufacturing needle-guns, cuirassing their ships and throwing up their fortifications. Never before were Governments and people as divided in their occupations!

I told you that the measures, so-called liberal, which NAPOLEON lately granted, would turn out in reality liberal, if for no other reason than that His Majesty was obliged to march forward in that channel. We now hear in fact that not only are these measures to be applied in the liberal sense, but that we may expect other measures going still further. Recollect that NAPOLEON is morbidly afraid of a revolution, and that a revolution at Paris with its present two millions of population is an easy thing, and you will see that he must march in the liberal sense; it is his only salvation.

Not long ago, when the Emperor was ill, some one asked the Prince NAPOLEON what would take place if the Emperor should die? The Prince replied: "The Empress and the Imperial Prince will be kicked out of France, and the Republic established!" This opinion prevails all through the Bonaparte family, and it is quite reasonable therefore to predict that we are to see France before two years enjoying under NAPOLEON III. all the liberties enjoyed by surrounding States. It is altogether in the *esprit* of the Bonaparte family to tend toward liberalism; it is in this direction that the Emperor tends at this moment, and it is by this channel that he will save, if it be saved at all, his dynasty.

Some one tells me that you have heard in America of the Père HYACINTHE, and that you would no doubt be interested in details about him. I confess that I had not thought that preachers or preaching was one of the things people connected in their minds with Paris. But the Père HYACINTHE is nevertheless an actuality of the most palpable kind, and is therefore in reality entitled to a place here. What shall I say of him? That he belongs to the order of *frères déchaussés*, (shoeless brethren,) that he is forty years of age, that he goes about preaching wherever they will give him enough to eat, and that everybody wants him at that or any other price. I may say further that he is a plain, middle-sized man, without any striking physical points; that he preaches with great fervor, but with that constrained and graceful violence, which is so marked a characteristic of French oratory, that when speaking his manner and gestures and expression are seductive, and that he preaches much about family and family duties, as if he, poor old bachelor, knew anything of the joys and the responsibilities of paternity. Here is a specimen of his style, taken from one of his late sermons in the series delivered at Notre Dame during the Epiphany. It did not, perhaps, make him friends among his lady hearers, but so much the worse for them:

"I would not," said the Reverend Father, "exile French women from the parlor; on the contrary I would prefer to revive the *salons* which have died out, and multiply those which subsist. The *salons* perpetuate not only the traditions of wit and of grace but the more precious traditions of just ideas, of elevated morals, of honest and upright sentiments. The French woman has always shone in the *salon*; and leaving to others the making of laws and of books, she has preferred rather to inspire ideas, to fashion manners and customs, and to govern by them.

I do not attack, therefore, the reign of women in the *salons*; but what I do attack is the sacrifice of the domestic fireside to the *salon*, and especially to those habits of giddiness and dissipation which are called fashionable life.

Commence by inhabiting your homes, and make yourselves—I do not fear the word, even for the most exalted ladies among you—good *housewives*, a vulgar word in appearance, a sublime word in reality! That is your empire, the empire of the strong-minded woman; be good housekeepers; watch over the domestic kingdom; be the teachers and the guardians of your servants! Your domestics, the word explains itself, the real inhabitants of the house—I was going to say the real members of your family—which were a power and a glory to society formerly, and which are a danger and a pestilence to the society of to-day, these are in a great part made what they are, whether good or bad, by the mistress of the house."

You see, the Père HYACINTHE is not of the first force; but in a country where the tribune is suppressed any sort of improvised oratory is run after, and thus we see that the Reverend Father's evenings at Notre Dame bring together four or five thousand people—more than the famous old cathedral will hold.

Among the curiosities of the week we have had the *début* at the *Bouffes Parisiens* of Cora Pearl, and the ball of the *gens de maison*. Each of these events is worth a paragraph, for each has its moral.

Miss Cora Pearl, a *nom de guerre*, came to Paris from London some twelve years ago, at the age of 18, and at first, by her beauty and wit, and afterward by her wit without beauty, rapidly gained the maximum of notoriety in the gallant world of Paris: that is to say, she got a handsomely furnished house, a stable well filled with English pure bloods, and serious English grooms, who did not laugh at their mistress; she got able to give magnificent entertainments and hold a sort of *salon*, at the door of which a liveried servant cried many of the best and highest names of France, and when she showed herself in a box at the theatre it was generally in company with a Prince or a Duke: rarely as low as a Marquis. She made herself notorious by her innovations. A decade of years ago she was the only horsewoman of note in the Bois de Bologne, and now, with all her imitators, none ride so well; she it was who first conceived the idea of changing the color of the hair, and from the day this idea entered her head her hair has been changed from an uninteresting brown to a carroty red. In this also she had many imitators. It was she also who first adopted the mode of coloring the hair of her poodle to agree with the toilet of the mistress. She, too, was the first of the gallant world to drive to the Bois in a *panier à salade*, and she thus becomes in some sort responsible for the new title of the class to which she belongs, *Les Dames du Lac*. Cora's *mots* are regularly quoted in the *petite-presse*; here is one of them. A gentlemen met her in the street, and perceiving another gentleman walking after her whom she had the reputation of having ruined, said to her, "Ah, there is the big Baron still running after you." "*Mais oui*," said Cora, "*il court après son argent!*" ("Oh, yes, he is running after his money!") To her solid Britannic qualities she unites French wit; infinitely less beautiful than her great rival, SKITTLES, she is more of a favorite because more of a lady in her manner, and because she has more brain. If not yet a SOPHIE ARNOULD, she appears to be on the way to become one. SOPHIE ARNOULD'S *salon* was the rendezvous for conversational purposes, of the most brilliant men of her epoch; Cora Pearl is aiming at the same notoriety, and appears destined to attain it.

The other evening Cora made her *debut* at the *Bouffes*, in the character of *Cupid*, in OFFENBACH'S "Orphée au Enfers," and the house was crowded from pit to dome with the noblest names of France, and with the highest dignitaries of State! Boxes sold at the most fabulous figures, and the house was assailed by something that looked very like a mob. When Cora made her appearance and commenced to sing, in a very fair musical tone, *Je suis Cupidon*, this assemblage of masculine high life cheered her as if she had been a Pattior a Ristori.

And here is the place where the moral comes in. Cora is to be honored for trying to create for herself an intellectual position, and for avoiding the rum-drinking and other brutalizing propensities of her class; but it was not so much to see how she should perform the not difficult *rôle* of cupid, as to *fête* and to look at the courtesan, that so many distinguished men were gathered together. It was in this point of view a most sad spectacle, and its sadness was the more brought into relief by the fact that many of the men who paid $10 for a seat to see and cheer Cora Pearl had that day refused their names to a franc subscription for a monument to VOLTAIRE—in the eyes of the French people one of the intellectual glories of the nation.

In effect, what are the *Dames du Lac* but courtesans more or less gilded, more or less *comme il faut*? What difference does it make if vice respects itself and puts on good manners, if it still be vice? To such an extent is vice gilded and made respectable at this moment that no man knows where to find in society the dividing line between vice and virtue. Let any man not accustomed to the place go to the Bois de Bologne any fine afternoon at the present time, and if he be not both a Christian and a philosopher he will see sights that will turn his head for the rest of his days. The most magnificent young women in the most delicious and costly equipages, crowd by the hundred the promenade by the Lake, and occupy to such an extent the attention of everybody that, as sure as I tell it, the few respectable people that go to the Bois have the air of going there to see the promenade of the *Dames du Lac*. If there be any spot about Paris more damning and corrupting than another it is that promenade around the Lake of the Bois de Bologne! Think of the effect on the minds of young women in the lower stations of life, who see here shoals of young girls dressed in the most delicious toilets, drawn in the most costly equipages, and talked to and courted publicly by men of the highest rank in the land, men whom they may never hope to approach unless through the channels of vice. As for young men, I need not point out the effect such a scene is likely to produce on their minds. If this daily afternoon promenade had been organised expressly for the purpose of corrupting the morals of the public it could not have been more perfect. To add to the gravity of the thing, the Emperor and Empress, instead of taking measures for the purification of the place, lend it their countenance by joining often in the promenade, and by inspecting the "women-show" with as much curiosity as anybody.

Shall I say it? The French attribute to the foreign population of Paris the creation of this state of things. They say that not only does the wealth and the character of the foreign population produce this excess of elegant vice, but that the authorities of the city anxious to be agreeable to their rich foreign visitors, do not wish to deprive them of one of the most attractive features of Paris life. How considerate. But then it so happens that the two men who have all to say in the matter, the Emperor and the honorable Prefect of the Seine, are both great admirers of the fair sex, to put the case mildly, and may therefore be suspected of a large complicity in this state of things.

The other curiosity to which I referred as one of the events of the week, was the ball of the domestics, or "house-people," as they call themselves—*gens de maison*. Domestics to the number of six hundred met at the *Salle Dourlans*, in the Avenue Wagram, the men in solemn black with white gloves and cravats, and the women in the white tulle dresses of their mistresses, to dance in the interest of a benevolent association. If the reader knows what a solemn, obedient and yet pretentious creature the European domestic is, he may imagine something of the character of this extraordinary ball. Here, as among the Blacks in the South, a servant is apt to assume the titles of his or her master, and it was common in this ball to hear the following words: "Will Madame the Countess favor me with the next polka?" "I shall only be too honored to dance with Monsieur the Count." Some malicious journalists who were present, amused themselves by suddenly calling out at times in a loud voice "Pierre!" or "Françoise!" when half of the hall forgetting that they were not still in the presence of their masters, suddenly turned round to answer the call! Whatever else was lacking to this singular ball, it was not elegance of manner nor respectability of conduct.

Poor old PAUL DE KOCK! it has been a good while since he has had such a "stone thrown into his garden" as that which is now going the rounds of the French papers. The *Courier des Etats Unis*, which is made responsible for the story, says that President JOHNSON has lately changed his habits, filled the library of the White House with books, especially French books, and taken to reading, and that his favorite authors are MONTESQUIEU and PAUL DE KOCK.

When one recollects the fulmination of the pulpit against M. PAUL DE KOCK, he naturally recalls to mind his early horrors of that writer and his imaginings as to what kind of individual he must be, and it is certain that it never could have entered his mind that the famous historian of the *grisette* world was an honest, plodding, slow-going *bourgeois*, as respectable in his manners as in his habits, with more the air of a country mayor, or the hard-working member of a legislative committee, than the *gaillard* one imagined him to be. For thirty years M. PAUL DE KOCK, who is now over 70 years of age, has occupied the *entresol* of the house No. 8 Boulevard St. Martin, on that little piece of high sunny ground between the Theatre of the Porte-Saint-Martin and Theatre Ambigu-Comique. He has also a handsome country house in a village which used to be in the environs of Paris, but which is now a part of the grand city. He was for a long time Mayor of the Village of Belleville, by appointment from LOUIS PHILIPPE. In his daily walks between Belleville and the Boulevard St. Martin he saw and learned the life of the people he has so admirably described, and which is so different from that of the quarter of the Champs Elysées. The old man continues to write, but with less fluency than in his younger days, and his income from former and recent productions is considerable. Many leading literary men have tried to obtain for him the decoration of Legion of Honor, but his claims have not yet been taken into serious consideration.

The whole first page of the *Moniteur* is covered this morning with the names of worthy poor persons to whom the French Government has distributed 200 sewing-machines, the gift of Mr. CHARLES GOODWIN, manufacturer of the Grover & Baker machine at Paris.

We are to have a grand 22d of February Ball at Paris in commemoration of WASHINGTON'S Birth-day.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Italian Finances—The Struggle in Parliament—A Political Revolution—The Courage and Hopefulness of the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1867.

The struggle has fairly commenced in the Italian Parliament upon the important measure introduced by the Minister of Finance. It will be much more difficult to get the bill through, if it be got through at all, than was at first expected. The present project deserves, perhaps, to be reckoned as the most important measure in the whole history of Italian legislation. Two great ideas are embodied in the law, and two great purposes, which are to effect in the most essential manner the whole future of the country, are to be accomplished by it. The scheme has a political, social, and economic character, and in each touches, almost vitally, great interests. The unexpected favor, or at least diminished hostility, with which it is regarded by the priests, has increased the anxiety of some who at first saw in the probable working of the proposed law, only benefit to be conferred upon the people and the State by a reduction of ecclesiastical influence.

But there seems to be danger that the project may be stranded before it really comes before Parliament. In Committee it has provoked the most lively discussion, and there it has been already virtually condemned. It would be a pity if it should not get further. If in open Parliament there is opportunity for the scheme to be examined and discussed in its breadth and profundity, even if it is finally thrown out, greater justice will be done to its merits and the country. If it is carried so far, it is apprehended that it may bring on a Ministerial crisis. There seems to be no remedy; not even appeal to the country for a new Parliament, it is believed, would be more opposed than the present to the measure. It would not be strange if you should hear of the defeat of the project before this arrives. But whatever fate attends it, the action will not be final; the question will only be presented in a modified form.

The politico-financial crisis through which we are passing shakes the country with a violence which causes solicitude. The masses of the population are vexed with anxieties as to the means of existence, and the Government of the country is disturbed by fears touching the stability of the tenure by which power remained in its hands.

The Italians have imported from our language into their vocabulary the word "meeting," and with it the habit which it expresses, that of political reunions. Meetings have been held, and others are called, to consider the great questions before the country, and to protest against projected legislation. It is surprising with what facility they have slid from the restraints of despotism into many of our free habits, without any violence being done to public order.

Italy is still in the throes of a political and social revolution. The courage with which new steps are taken and untried circumstances are met still deserves our sympathy and admiration. A triumph over financial and economic difficulties and the prejudices of ecclesiastical factions will be a triumph indeed, and will prepare the way for every kind of civilized reform. The conquest of the enemies of union by force of arms was, like our own, a serious struggle; but the succeeding difficulties to be overcome have been found to be of a character not less grave, calling for the exercise of even greater patience and skill.

Italy finds serious obstacles in the way now that it is necessary to rearrange her system of taxes upon articles imported from other countries. Count CAVOUR, educated in the British school, was so carried away by the doctrine of Free Trade as to make treaties with various foreign countries, which bind Italy for considerable periods of time. Now that circumstances are changed it would be found convenient to enjoy somewhat greater liberty of legislation, both for the purpose of increasing the customs-revenue and protecting the industry of the country from a damaging foreign competition. In all the cities the shops are filled with innumerable small articles, whether of taste or utility, brought from abroad, which might as well be made here; adapted as they are in their character to the kind of skill which the Italians possess, and to their love of light work.

There are a good many bees in this Italian hive who do not make much honey. There are drones enough, we have often been told, but they are not reckoned with that great swarm for whom in the industrial field there is no flower to suck. There are enough Italians who are ready to work if they can find something to do, even for inadequate pay. There is certainly little chance here with the present rates of compensation for a mere workman to get anything ahead. Here, as in the rest of Europe, the prospect of one of the non-proprietor class is nearly hopeless. His lot in the future is looked forward to as only a repetition of that of the past. The Irish laborer in America, if he will live on cabbages for a few years, will find himself a capitalist at the end of the term; but here a mere hand may labor for forty or fifty cents a day, and live on cabbages for a whole life from necessity, and not from motives of economic discipline. To such a man how bright can the future look, when he has a wife and five children to provide for with such pay? The Government feels the responsibility which rests upon it, and is impressed with the necessity of doing all it can to perfect a system of old and new industries, so as to give employment to large masses of the population.

How is it possible to convince an intelligent Italian that his country is not capable of becoming a great producer of wealth, when he sees everywhere around him the palaces and other monuments built by the wealth of other centuries—that wealth the product of commercial and industrial energy? These vast fabrics were built long before England's career of prosperity had begun; indeed, when the people of that country were poor and the Sovereign was borrowing money of Italian bankers, some of which has never been paid. It is an historic fact that the Crown of England gave one of the first examples to the world of national repudiation, as the archives of some of the old patrician families of Florence are able to show.

Twenty-five millions of people is no mean force, working with or without the instruments which modern invention has put into the hands of those who will use them. Such to-day is the force in men of the Kingdom of Italy; but it is a force only partially utilized. Nowhere is the ear saluted by the clangor of machinery. It is said that Italy cannot become a very rich or powerful country, as wealth and power are reckoned in these days, because it has not supplies of coal and iron. Iron is produced here, but not yet in adequate quantities, and both coal and petroleum, it is hoped, will be found in the south of the Peninsula. There is water-power, but not sufficient can be turned to any great account. If Italy had but a fiftieth part of the latent physical force which belongs to our Continent, and which, when developed, is to give to our country a power which no imagination can measure, this people could ask no more, for such a quantity would be sufficient to meet the demands of all sorts of mechanical development.

No people, perhaps, understand better than the Italian the art of practicing economy and of making a little go a great way. There is a great deal of poverty and misery in the county, and if it were not for the faculty which the very poor have of living on a mere crumb, there would be a great deal more of positive suffering than there actually is. Death by starvation, I think, is extremely rare here. That kind of taking-off is reserved for the wisely governed British Isles.

As you have undoubtedly already heard, the unfortunate Admiral PERSANO has at last been allowed to come out of his prison-house, to go about his business. After nearly six months' deliberation, the Senate of the Kingdom, acting as a high court of justice, has found sufficient ground for accusing the Admiral, first, of disobedience of orders, and second, of negligence and incapacity. No more criminal charge of treason or treachery could be made out. The trial will now proceed. As the verdict cannot go beyond depriving the officer of his office, he is set at liberty, as his body is no longer of any value to his accusers.

Prince HUMBERT is on his way to Vienna, accompanied by a brilliant suite. As the guest of the sovereign, he is to be lodged in one of the Imperial palaces—that of Burg. The story runs now that the heir to the throne of Italy is to be married to the Archduchess MATILDA, daughter of the Archduke ALBERT of Austria, who whipped VICTOR EMMANUEL at the battle of Custozza. The baked meats of that defeat are to serve for the nuptial banquet only seven months after. So the world goes.

ANGELICO.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Capt. JOHN J. YOUNG, to pay him as Captain on the retired list from March, 1854, to May, 1865. Passed.

SPECIAL SESSION.

On motion of Mr. LANE, a special session for Tuesday evening, for the consideration of private pension bills, was ordered.

THE IRON-CLAD ONONDAGA.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the iron-clad *Onondaga* to GEORGE QUINTARD, of New-York, upon the payment by him of $759,673, the amount advanced on the contract for the construction of the vessel by the Government. Passed.

CLAIMS OF REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House joint resolution to prohibit any officer of the Government from paying any claim accruing prior to the 13th of April, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the rebellion, or in favor of any person who, during said rebellion, was not known to be opposed thereto and distinctly in favor of its suppression.

The Senate Judiciary Committee recommended the striking out all after the word rebellion where it first occurred.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was not in favor of this amendment, but a majority of the Committee were.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS understood the object of the bill to be to prevent the payment of military officers who joined the rebellion. He had no objection to this, and to accomplish this the words proposed to be stricken out were not necessary. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FOGG offered an amendment as a proviso, that this resolution shall not be construed to prevent the payment of claims on contracts made prior to April 13, 1861, with loyal citizens of the Southern States. Adopted.

Mr. HOWE offered an amendment to add after the word rebellion, where it first occurs, the following words: "Or in favor of any person who does not prove to the satisfaction of the proper accounting officer that he was opposed to the rebellion and in favor of its suppression."

Mr. BUCKALEW said the adoption of this amendment would cast a burden upon claimants in the South which was not cast upon them in the North.

Mr. HOWE'S amendment was adopted; yeas 25, nays 6.

The nays were BUCKALEW, COWAN, DAVIS, DOOLITTLE, HENDRICKS and JOHNSON.

Messrs. DIXON and PATTERSON voted in the affirmative. The joint resolution as amended was then passed.

MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution for the printing of five thousand copies of the report of the Special Committee of the House, to investigate the murder of Union soldiers in the South. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to repeal the provision of law authorizing the introduction of foreign goods into the United States without inspection, at the usual ports of entry, enacting as follows: That sections two, three and four of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Prevent Smuggling and other purposes," approved July, 1864, are hereby repealed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIGHTHOUSES.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the same Committee, reported back the House bill to authorize lighthouses, with amendments. The House bill does not fix the appropriations specifically for each item. As amended, the appropriations are limited as follows: For lighthouse at Mendola, on Lake Superior, $14,000; at Trowbridge Point, Thunder Bay, in Michigan, $10,000; at Santa Cruz, in California, $10,000; at Tybee Island Knoll, Ga., $15,000; on Morris Island, S. C., $15,000; at Deep Water Shoals, James River, Va., $16,000; for rebuilding tower and keeper's dwelling at St. Simon's, Ga., $45,000. The provisions for building or rebuilding lights or beacons at Braddock's Point, Cambahee Bank, Wolf Island and Lapello Island, Ga., are stricken out, as also for building three lighthouses and buoy steam tenders, and authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury to fix salaries of lighthouse keepers at the points mentioned.

WASHINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to amend the act of Feb. 18, 1867, concerning the Fire Department of Washington City. It repeals the provision allowing the use of the Union Engine to the City of Washington.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported, with amendments, the Army Appropriation Bill. The provision forbidding the removal, suspension or relieving of the General of the army, or the changing of his quarters from Washington, is amended by adding "except with his consent." The item for the purchase of the Willard Sears estate near the Watertown Arsenal grounds, and the sale of a certain tract of land in South Boston is stricken out. The sum mentioned was $49,200.

INTEROCEANIC SHIP CANAL.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a joint resolution instructing the Secretary of State to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to obtain the authority from the Government of Colombia for the United States to make a survey for an interoceanic ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and to ascertain the terms upon which the right of way can be obtained, which was passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN, at 1 o'clock, called up the Indian Appropriation Bill. Among the items in the Bill are the following: For the pay of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and of Indian Agents, $110,550; for pay of sub agents, $600; for pay of temporary clerks to Superintendent of Indian Affairs, $5,000; for pay of interpreters, $28,400; for presents to Indians, $5,000; for provisions for Indians, $11,800; for contingencies of the Indian Department, $36,500; a large number of sums, from $5,000 to $30,000 in amount, are appropriated for the payment of installments as per treaties with the various tribes.

The following proviso inserted in the Bill in the House was stricken out on the recommendation of the Senate Finance Committee: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated for the general and incidental expenses of the Indian Service in Colorado Territory shall be disbursed by ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, the present Superintendent of Indian Affairs for said Territory.

The following was inserted on the recommendation of the Senate Finance Committee:

To supply a deficiency for funds heretofore appropriated on account of Winnebago Trust Lands, and for the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, of Upper Arkansas River, under treaty stipulations, and which were lost by deposit in the Merchants' National Bank, at Washington, $33,037 02.

Mr. SHERMAN said that out of sixty-odd pages of this bill more than fifty were filled with items for treaties. Many of the treaties were thirty years old, and the tribes with which they were made were dead. He (SHERMAN) regarded the whole treaty system as a farce, and hoped it would be broken up. He would be willing to make appropriations from year to year for the support of our Indian obligations, but he hoped this system of making treaties, to run an indefinite number of years, would be stopped.

Mr. HENDERSON, under instructions from the Committee on Indian Affairs, presented a number of amendments, consisting of items overlooked by the Finance Committee, which were adopted.

Mr. FOWLER asked how much was appropriated in the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN replied about $2,700,000.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment, appropriating $112 a head for the support of the 6,000 Navajoe Indians, held as prisoners of war in New Mexico.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said these Indians were now fed by the War Department at the cost of $250 a head.

Mr. SHERMAN said the proper way to do was to withdraw the military forces from these Indians and let them go where they pleased.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said they were captured by KIT CARSON some years ago. It was found impossible to maintain peace in New Mexico while the Navajoes were at liberty. They were continually fighting with the Mexicans until they were captured and put upon the reservation where they now are.

The Senate at 1 o'clock went into executive session, and at 4:30 P. M. took a recess until 7:20 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WILSON, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the relief of certain drafted men, made a report. The bill has reference to certain men drafted within a year after having furnished substitutes in the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania. They entered the service under the second draft. The House bill proposed to pay them $300 each. The Senate bill reduced it to $200. The Conference Committee agreed to the House proposition.

LAND SURVEYORS.

Mr. STEWART called up a bill to establish land districts, and appoint land surveyors in the Territories of Montana, Arizona, Idaho and Utah, which was passed.

THE INDIAN BILL.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. HENDERSON'S amendment to appropriate $670,000 for feeding Navajoe Indians, held in New-Mexico as prisoners of war.

To this Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment as a substitute as follows:

For the relief of the Navajoe Indians now at, or near Fort Sumner, $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, provided that no rations shall be issued to said Indians by the Secretary of War after the first day of July next.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered as an amendment, an additional section, that all vacancies in the sub-Indian agencies of a salary exceeding $1,000, shall hereafter be filled by appointment of the President, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which was agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend by increasing the appropriation for the Indians in Arizona from $35,000 to $70,000, which was agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 to pay the expenses of the Fort Kearney massacre investigation.

Mr. HENDERSON said the Commission to make this investigation was appointed by order of the President. He did not know that there was any obligation to make this appropriation, but he felt it his duty to offer it and take the sense of the Senate on it.

MR. SHERMAN said the facts of the massacre were well known, and he did not know why $20,000 should be appropriated for any such purpose.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the massacre was the result of an attempt to force a road through the Indian country without the consent of the Indians. This was equivalent to a declaration of war against these Indians. After further discussion by Messrs. CONNESS, HENDRICKS and KIRKWOOD, the amendment was agreed to. After a lengthy discussion on other amendments, which were not agreed to, the bill was read a third time and passed at 11 P. M., and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with, a recess was ordered to be taken from 4:30 till 7:30.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. THAYER in the chair, and took up the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government. The largest appropriations made in the bill are: For the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, $250,000; for the survey of the Western Coast, $130,000; for the survey of the South Florida Reefs, $25,000. For Light-house establishments as follows: Supply of oil, &c., $246,700; repairs and incidental expenses, $265,000; salaries of five hundred and eighty-nine keepers and their assistants, $254,000; salaries of forty-three keepers of light-vessels, $23,900; seamen's wages of forty-three light-vessels, $271,700; expenses of beacons and buoys, $222,350; for rebuilding and repairing light-house, $940,000; compensation of fifty-four keepers of life-saving stations, $10,800; for erecting a barge office at New-York, $50,000; Capitol extension, $250,000; work on north portico of Patent-Office, $25,000; dome of Capitol, $15,000; constructing appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, $50,000; for United States Court-house and Post-office at Des Moines, Iowa, $85,000; for completion, frescoing, furnishing, &c., of Treasury Building, $85,000; for purchase of PETER FORCE'S Historical Library, $100,000; for repair, &c., of the Washington Aqueduct, $20,000; sundry expenses, principally about Washington, $570,000; salaries of Registers of Land-offices, $206,000; surveying the public lands, $208,000.

Mr. PRICE moved to add an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of Rock Island Bridge across the Mississippi, which was rejected.

Mr. SCOFIELD inquired of Mr. STEVENS when the expenditures about the Capitol were to be expected to cease.

Mr. STEVENS said that if his colleague would ask his (STEVENS') successor some twenty years hence, his question might be answered; but gentlemen should recollect that the construction of a great edifice like the Capitol required a little more time and money than the putting up of a saw-mill. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested that his colleague's reply was more witty than satisfactory, but he (SCOFIELD) had no idea that the Capitol was to remain at Washington. The action of Congress last session in cutting down mileage would tend to its removal, because when Western members could no longer make large fortunes by their mileage, they would insist on its being moved westward. The fact of there only being a single line of railroad between Baltimore and Washington, to connect this city with the North and West, would also have its effect on the question of the removal of the Capitol.

Mr. ELIOT moved an appropriation of $20,000 to the Boston Humane Society stations along the coast of Massachusetts, which was rejected.

Mr. SPALDING moved a like appropriation for the coast on the northwestern lakes, which was rejected.

Mr. HIGBY moved an appropriation of $15,000 to establish a light-house at Point Reys, on the coast of California, which was adopted.

Also of $75,000 to establish a light-house on Point Arenes, same coast, which was rejected.

Mr. MCKEE moved an appropriation of $10,000 for repairs to the Marine Hospital at Louisville, Ky. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. LONGYEAR, an additional appropriation of about $250,000 was made for various lighthouses along the Northwestern lakes and Southern inlets.

Mr. O'NEILL moved to amend the clause which appropriates $50,000 for building appraisers' stores in Philadelphia, by providing that they be built on the property known as the Pennsylvania Bank building, belonging to the Government, which was adopted.

Mr. NEWELL moved an appropriation for a beacon light at Matawan Point, Raritan Bay, New-Jersey, which was rejected.

Mr. PRICE renewed his motion for an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River at Rock Island arsenal, and explained and advocated his proposition.

Mr. SPALDING put questions to Mr. PRICE intended to show that the proposed bridge was for a railroad company.

Mr. PRICE declared on his veracity that the railroad company was not asking for this appropriation. That company had a railroad bridge there already and only wanted to be let alone; but its bridge had been ordered to be removed as an obstruction to navigation.

Mr. RADFORD spoke against the proposition.

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested that the appropriation should be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. PRICE assented to that and modified his amendment accordingly. The modification, however, did not conciliate SCOFIELD, who declared himself opposed to the whole proposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, advocated the amendment, and showed that this appropriation would be an act of economy to the Government.

It was a question of making this appropriation or keeping up ferry communication.

Mr. GRINNELL advocated the amendment.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, offered an amendment, providing that the bridge shall be free to public travel, and that half the expense of the superstructure shall be borne by the railroad company.

Mr. PRICE accepted the modification of this amendment. The amendment as modified was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. TABER, $500 was appropriated for the erection of a spindle on Success Rock, Long Island Sound.

Mr. BERGEN moved an appropriation of $100,000 for a site for a United States Court-house and Post-office in Brooklyn, New-York. He stated some facts showing the necessity and propriety of the appropriation.

Mr. STEVENS opposed the amendment, saying there had been no application for it, and no estimate submitted.

Mr. HARDING moved to add to it an appropriation of $5,000 for a Custom-house, Internal Revenue office and Post-office at Quincy, Ill. Rejected.

Mr. BERGEN'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. JENCKES moved an appropriation of $41,000 for the removal of sunken rocks and obstructions in the Providence and Pawtucket Rivers, Rhode Island.

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested in fun a like appropriation of $20,000 for the improvement of navigation of the Allegheny River, in Pennsylvania, saying that it might help him if he should happen to be a candidate for Congress again.

Mr. LE BLOND said he did not need any such humbug aid to reëlection. The humbug of reconstruction was aid enough to him.

Mr. HOGAN moved to amend the amendment by appropriating $49,000 for the removal of sunken wrecks from the Mississippi River. Those wrecks had already cost $800,000 worth of property; and of fifty or sixty lives, which was adopted.

Mr. JENCKES' amendment as thus amended was adopted.

Some items for public buildings being read, the amount of which is to be distributed under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, B. B. FRENCH,

Mr. SCHENCK offered an amendment providing that no part of the amount shall be reserved to pay Mr. FRENCH'S services as poet laureate of the Administration. He said that the Commissioner was one of those gentlemen who belonged to the class of those who are always in office and had always a good deal to do for himself and his friends.

He sent up and had read a poetical effusion, printed in handbill shape, headed ANDREW JACKSON and ANDREW JOHNSON, the reading of which created much amusement in the House.

The document declares in verse that

> "Where JACKSON stood, now doth another stand,
> The favored ruler of our favored land:
> With heart as pure and patriotism as great,
> A second ANDREW steers the ship of state."

It also refers to

> "A determined clique who rant and rave,
> Divide and ruin—not unite and save;"

But the consolation of the poet is, that:

> "The end approaches—that sublime event,
> The people rallying to their President."

The Republicans laughed derisively at the poetry and the sentiments expressed in it, but some of the Democrats applauded both.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS moved an appropriation of $20,000 for improving the navigation of the Passaic River to Paterson, N. J., and stated some facts in support of it. It was rejected.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, moved an appropriation of $1,000 for repairing the conservatory at the President's Mansion, recently injured by fire.

Mr. KELLY thought it would be as well, in view of the proposition for a new Presidential Mansion, that the plants at the conservatory should be taken care of elsewhere. The amendment was adopted.

Amendments were offered by Mr. SCHENCK and adopted, giving the appointment of laborers, watchmen, &c., around the Capitol, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, instead of to the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Mr. SLOAN moved an amendment providing for the election by the Senate of a Superintendent of Public Buildings, to hold his office four years, and to perform the duties now devolving on the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and abolishing the latter office; which was adopted.

The 5th section of the bill makes the salary of General Appraiser in New-York the same as that of the Appraiser-General of Boston—$3,000; and of the Assistant-Appraiser at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans; Portland, and San Francisco, $2,500.

The sixth section directs the Clerk of the House to select in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas one or more newspapers, not exceeding in number the number of Representatives to which they would have been entitled under the recent apportionment, for the publication of treaties hereafter proclaimed and laws passed at this and each subsequent session of Congress, and of such advertisements as may be ordered by either Executive Department of the Government according to law, or by any officer of the United States Courts; the Clerk to fix the compensation at a rate not exceeding one dollar per square of eight lines.

Some verbal amendments were adopted to the sixth section, the most important of which was to strike out the word "hereafter," occurring after the word "treaties," so as to let it apply to treaties already proclaimed.

Mr. HILL moved to amend the section by making it apply to all the States.

Mr. KASSON objected to that, and spoke against it.

Mr. HILL appreciated the object of the section, which was to encourage loyal sentiments at the South, but he thought that loyal sentiments should also be encouraged at the North. He was in favor of making a clean sweep of the matter, and giving patronage to the friends of Congress instead of the friends of an Administration which had turned traitor to the party that elected it.

Mr. CHANDLER made a speech both against the section and the amendment, which he characterized as an assault upon the freedom of the Press, North and South.

Mr. KASSON declared that the object of the Committee on Appropriations was not a partisan object, but to insist that the patronage of the Government should be given to loyal, not to disloyal papers in the South.

Mr. HILL withdrew his amendment, and Mr. NIBLACK moved to strike out the section, and spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to make the section apply to the State of Missouri, and said that the laws were being published in the most disloyal States.

Mr. KASSON opposed the amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. NIBLACK'S motion to strike out the section was rejected, and the section remains in the bill.

On motion of Mr. MYERS, $2,500 was appropriated to purchase a bust of PULASKI, executed by HENRY D. SAUNDERS, as a companion bust to that of KOSCIUSKO by the same artist.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the salary of the Clerk of Pardons in the President's Office was placed on the same footing as that of the Pardon Clerk in the Attorney-General's Office, for extraordinary services under the Amnesty Proclamation.

Mr. LAFLIN offered an amendment, as a new section, directing that all laws, resolutions, advertisements, notices, &c., published in the District of Columbia, shall be published in the two daily papers of Washington having the largest daily permanent circulation; and that any officer who shall, under any pretence, pay any claim for publication, except in compliance with the section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment, not less than six months or more than three years.

Mr. LE BLOND made the point of order that the new amendment was new legislation, and was not in order in an appropriation bill.

The Chairman sustained the point of order.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill.

BILLS BECOME LAWS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State, stating that the President had transmitted to that Department, to be filed, two bills which had not been returned to Congress within the time prescribed by the Constitution and which had therefore become laws.

These bills were the act to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House, and the act to declare the sense of the act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermaster's stores and supplies furnished to the army of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

INCREASE OF PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate bill to provide for a temporary increase of the pay of army officers was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, in reply to a resolution of the House respecting the action of the United States Consul at Cadiz in reference to wines.

After an ineffectual attempt on the part of the minority to dispense with the evening session, the House at 4:30 o'clock took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock.

CIVIL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The consideration of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, reported this afternoon from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union,

On the amendment making appropriations for lighthouses on the Western Lakes and Southern inlets there was a division, which showed that there was no quorum present, and Mr. SCOFIELD, who had called for the division, objected to any appropriations being made in the absence of a quorum.

A motion was made to adjourn; but it was voted down and a call of the House was ordered, when one hundred and five members answered to their names, and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The amendment was then adopted.

A division was demanded on the amendment appropriating $250,000 for the bridge over the Mississippi River at Rock Island.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 26 to 74.

A division was called on the amendment making appropriations for the removal of sunken vessels and other obstructions from the Providence, Pawtucket and Mississippi Rivers.

The amendment was rejected.

The amendment referring to the Commissioner of Public Buildings as "Poet Laureate of the Administration" was rejected.

The amendment appropriating $10,000 for the conservatory at the President's mansion was agreed to.

The amendment giving the appointment of laborers about the Capitol to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House was rejected.

Mr. STEVENS expressed the hope that all this nonsense would be given up.

The amendment for the purchase of PULASKI'S bust was agreed to by a vote of 51 to 48.

The amendment abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings and providing for the election by the Senate of a Superintendent of Public Buildings, was agreed to.

All the amendments in which no division was asked, were agreed to. The bill was then passed.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

The House then, at 8:40, resumed the consideration of the Indemnity Bill, which was before the House last evening, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, being entitled to take the floor for one hour to close the debate.

Mr. WILSON said he would apportion his time among gentlemen who were opposed to the bill, naming as the first to whom he would yield, Mr. HISE.

The Speaker inquired as to what length of time Mr. HISE should have.

Mr. WILSON, after a moment's reflection, said he would allow him two hours. [Laughter.]

Mr. HISE then addressed the House in opposition to the bill, reviewing what he denounced as the despotic, unconstitutional, anti-republican and liberty-destroying acts of the present Congress.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called the attention of the Speaker to the difficulty of Mr. HISE making himself heard on account of the members indulging in conversation.

The Speaker appealed to the House to come to order, remarking at the same time that in the British House of Commons, which is regarded as a parliamentary body, there is generally much more noise and confusion than in this House.

Mr. WENTWORTH inquired of the Speaker whether it was in order for members to be engaged in reading newspapers during debate.

The Speaker replied that there was nothing in the rules against members reading newspapers, though there was against engaging in conversation.

Mr. HISE resumed his argument and continued until the Speaker's hammer fell at 9:30 o'clock.

The remainder of Mr. WILSON'S hour was conceded by him to Mr. MCKEE, who advocated the passage of the bill, declaring it to be eminently proper and to be demanded all over the country, and no where more than in his own State, Kentucky. He repudiated and denounced the reflections of his colleague (HISE) against the officers and soldiers of the Federal army, and referred to the warning recently given in Danville, Ky., to Gen. FRY to leave that place. He declared that the loyal people of the South needed military protection, and he desired that they should have it.

In reply to a question by Mr. COOPER, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, stated that the bill would prohibit civil Courts from reviewing proceedings of military Courts in the past. It was intended to prevent just such action as the Supreme Court had taken in the Milligan case.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired of Mr. WILSON whether he thought Congress had power to restrict Courts from taking cognizance of matters which they might deem within their jurisdiction?

Mr. WILSON replied that the gentleman might be sure that if he (Mr. WILSON) did not think Congress had a right to pass the bill, he would not have reported it.

On which Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked, ironically, that this was a very satisfactory answer indeed.

The House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and the vote resulted: Yeas 96, nays 27, a strictly party vote. So the bill was passed.

The following is its text:

Be it enacted, &c., That all acts, proclamations and orders of the President of the United States, or acts done by his authority or approval, after the 4th of March, 1861, and before the 1st of July, 1866, respecting martial law, military trials by Courts-martial, or military commissions, or the arrest, imprisonment and trial of persons charged with participation in the late rebellion against the United States, or as aiders or abettors thereof, or as guilty of any disloyal practice in aid thereof, or of any violation of the laws or usages of war, or of affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, and all proceedings and acts done or had by Courts-martial or military Commissions, or arrests and imprisonments made in the premises by any person by the authority of the orders or proclamations of the President, made as, or said, or in aid thereof, are hereby approved in all respects, legalized and made valid to the same extent, and with the same effect as if said orders and proclamations had been issued and made, and said arrests, imprisonments, proceedings and acts had been done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States, and in pursuance of a law thereof, previously enacted, and expressly authorizing and directing the same to be done. And no civil Court of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or of any district or Territory of the United States, shall have or take jurisdiction of or in any manner reverse any of the proceedings had or acts done as aforesaid, nor shall any person be held to answer in any of said Courts for any act done or omitted to be done in pursuance or in aid of any of said proclamations or orders, or by authority, or with the approval of the President, within the period aforesaid, and by respecting any of the matters aforesaid, and all officers and other persons in the service of the United States, or who acted in aid thereof, acting in the premises, shall be held *prima facie* to have been authorized by the President; and all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. HOOPER moved to go into committee on the Tax Bill, but a motion to adjourn was made, and, on a vote by tellers, was carried by a vote of 64 to 45.

Mr. CONKLING called for the yeas and nays on the motion, saying he wanted to know who was in favor of letting the Tariff Bill go over for the session.

The vote by yeas and nays resulted in yeas 57, nays 55, and the House, at 10:10, adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

Destructive Fires in the West.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 23.

A fire in Marshall, Wis., on the morning of the 21st, destroyed the building and store owned by E. MEYERS & Co. Loss $14,000.

A fire at St. Pauls, Minn., yesterday morning destroyed a wholesale grocery store of WEIDE & BROS. Loss $60,000; fully insured.

The store of PARKHURST & Co., Prescott, Wis., was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening. Loss $14,000. Insured for $7,000.

Railroad Bridge Rebuilt.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad bridge over the Miami River at Piqua, that has twice been carried away by floods and ice within the last two weeks, is now substantially rebuilt, and all the trains have resumed their regular trips.

Kentucky State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Frankfort Democratic Convention yesterday nominated J. L. HELM for Governor, and STEVENSON for Lieutenant-Governor.

Discovery of Oil in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Oil has been struck in Ray County, Missouri. The St. Louis Petroleum Company have a well pumping out 100 barrels per day.

Death of Hon. H. P. Alexander.

Hon. H. P. ALEXANDER died at Little Falls, Herkimer County, on Friday. He has for many years taken a prominent part in all matters of public interest, and during the war devoted much of his time and means to the cause of the Government. He was elected to Congress in 1848, and served through his term.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY SONGS.

TRANSLATED FROM PETÖFI.

I'm lost in thought, I cannot understand,
What's passing round me. On swift wings I fly,
Perplexed and restless, o'er the fatherland,
Through the wide world and the o'erhanging sky,
And then strange dreary dreams inspire my lays,
Like lunar rays!

But why should vain chimeras fill my mind?
A brighter future I'll anticipate;
Why to hope's promises should I be blind?
God rules above us, and our God is great;
And then my songs up to Heaven's portals rise
Gay butterflies!

And when a lovely maid I chance to meet,
O how I revel in her smiles of grace!
O how I look into those eyes so sweet,
As looks a star upon the lake's calm face!
And then my song with rapturous fragrance glows
Like a wild rose!

And am I loved? I feel a joy divine—
I dwell enraptured on a thought like this;
Come! fill my glass with rosy sparkling wine,
And celebrate with me the mighty bliss!
Then are my songs inspired by hope and love,
Rainbows above!

But while I hold the glass I look around,
And see the manacles my country wears,
Then, not the clinking glasses' music-sound,
But the harsh clang of fetters shocks my ears.
What is the song which then I sing aloud?
A misty cloud!

Will not the people, in a burst sublime,
Break through these chains? Can no release be wrought
Till they are rusted by corroding time?
Forbid it, Heaven! I cannot bear the thought;
Then do my songs burst forth in shame and ire,
Like lightning's fire!

—All the Year Round.

THE STORY OF A COQUETTE.

From Temple Bar for February.

My mother was very angry to hear I had broken off with George Lyttleton. I had several admirers in Barnford, but we elected him because he could offer me the best home: his father, a thriving solicitor, having promised to take him into partnership on our marriage. We lived in a cottage in the outskirt of the town, and to give up the opportunity of exchanging this for one of the finest houses in Barnford seemed to my mother a madness.

"Your flirting and coquetting have driven him frantic," she said, the morning after the quarrel; "but I believe the game is in your own hands yet. He will come on again, and let this affair be a warning to you."

"It shall be a warning to me to have nothing more to do with him," I replied.

"I will have none of this romance," rejoined my mother. "I insist that you receive him when he comes as if nothing had happened, or, at least, meet him half way."

"You ask the sacrifice of my life, mother" I returned, goaded into revolt. "To George Lyttleton I can never be reconciled. He is not only tyrannical, but spiteful, and in marrying him I should marry misery."

Here we heard the well-known knock at the door.

"Now, Alice, you have had your heroics, and you know what you have to do," said my mother, in her sternest tone.

She had hardly spoken, when George came in. I never raised my eyes, but I know that he looked haggard, and he made no response to my mother's smiles.

"I suppose you know all about this affair, Mrs. Seymour?" he said, after an uncomfortable pause.

"What affair?" replied my mother. "I know Alice has been muttering about something, but I never pay attention to lovers' quarrels."

"Well, I wanted nothing unreasonable. She is engaged to me, and I thought she ought to dance with me and nobody else; but last night, at Mrs. Bulmer's, she danced with anybody *but* me. And I acknowledge I spoke strongly about it. But I am willing to overlook it now, and go on as before."

My mother laughed. "That is the way to settle differences," she said, "so I shall leave you to kiss and be friends."

But I caught her arm. "Stay mother!" I said, resolutely. "I want you to hear me say that I shall never be friends with Mr. Lyttleton again—that I contemn and despise him, and wonder I could ever have engaged myself to him."

My mother knew that these words were decisive, and her eye lighted on mine with a look that, though it did not shake my purpose, made my heart quail. At the same moment George started from his chair with a constrained laugh.

"I'll tell you what it is!" he cried. "I am no longer the best match in Barnford. The young Squire has come home, and—ha! ha! ha!—don't mind my laughing, Mrs. Seymour—our Miss here has been casting eyes on him, and calling him handsome, and I do believe she is setting her cap to be mistress at the Hall."

It was true that I had conceived such a project, and the accusation brought a glow to my cheek, which did not escape my mother. Instantly her face cleared; she drew herself up, and turned on George in a most dignified manner.

"After such language from you, I must side with my daughter, Mr. Lyttleton, and acknowledge that she has taken a right view of your conduct," she said. "Pray, Sir, leave my house and never enter it again."

George was thunderstruck. He had never dreamed of being given up by my mother, and now asked pardon, and I believe would have gone on his knees—only I quitted the room. I went up stairs and waited till I should be joined by my mother, for I felt sure that she would come to me on George's departure. But I was mistaken. He had hardly gone when she also left the house, and I remained in suspense.

But a load seemed to be taken from my heart. I was free, and my glass told me that I had power to enslave. There might be difficulties to overcome; but on meeting these I should have my mother's help, and I already counted on triumph.

I heard her return, and my heart beat quicker as she came straight to my room.

"I have been to the Hall, Alice," she said.

"The Hall!" I echoed, with a conscious blush.

"Yes. I heard last night that Mrs. Rushworth wanted a companion and reader, and I thought that, as you are now at liberty, the post would suit you; so I went about it at once, knowing there would be a hundred applicants. I have got it for you, and you are to take up your abode there to-morrow."

I could not help looking at my mother as she spoke. Our eyes met; but now I did not blush; for I saw in her glance a worldliness that made me tremble. I trembled more when my gaze turned into my own bosom and I beheld the same worldliness there.

All that night this image was before me—in my thoughts and in my snatches of sleep, rising like a phantom, presenting my past life as a blank, and my future as an imposture. I saw myself unloving and unloved, and I thought of a time when my youth would be gone, my beauty withered, and I, old and forlorn, would be in the world without a friend. More than this, I despised myself as much as I had despised George Lyttleton; and the tears streamed from my eyes as I felt what a mean thing I was. But where had I contemplated further deception, I now saw a way open for amendment. The situation at the Hall would deliver me from the thraldom of my mother, and I decided to go there; but far from retaining my first design, I resolved to studiously avoid Mr. Rushworth, and try only to be serviceable to his mother.

At last the time arrived for starting; a fly came to the door, and we set out, my mother and I, for the Hall. It was a gloomy day; there had been a good deal of rain, and the road, which wound round the outside of the park-wall, looked dreary. My mother sat silent, and I was too glad to be left to my thoughts, which, though sad, had a fascination for me. By-and-by we reached the lodge, whence our carriage swept round a lawn to the house. Then my mother broke silence.

"You don't seem well to-day, Alice," she said, "and I should like you to be looking your best; for much depends on a first appearance. You mustn't expect this to be an affair of 'I came, I saw, I conquered.' It will be difficult; and if I had known at first what I know now, I should hardly have forwarded it. It seems Lady Charteris wants Mr. Rushworth for her daughter Fanny, one of the belles of the county. And the Rushworths are so proud—another obstacle. I don't want to discourage you, and I have been weighing whether I should tell you of these things; but it is better that you should be prepared. And now, good-bye—for I must leave you at the door."

My eyes filled with tears, and I felt impelled to throw myself on her neck and tell her my renouncement of the design and my purposes of amendment. But a glance at her face told me how fatal would be the confession; that instead of approval it would invoke derision, and entail on me new fetters; so I simply bade her adieu, and entered the house, where I intended to work out my regeneration.

It was a fine old mansion—one of the Elizabethan structures, and I found myself in a large hall, where suits of armor and the trophies of the chase, placed between family pictures, exhibited both the pursuits and descent of the owners. The housekeeper, a quaint dame, to whom I had been consigned by my mother, here directed a servant to conduct me to the mistress of the mansion.

Mrs. Rushworth was an invalid. For years she had not left her own rooms; but she sat up, and, as her apartments opened into each other, was wheeled every day into her boudoir. She had been a beauty, and preserved the remains, with a manner haughty to scorn; and of this I felt the effect in the stare with which she received me.

I foresaw my post would be a trying one, but all I anticipated fell short of the reality; for Mrs. Rushworth's temper was implacable. She could not be pleased, because her pleasure was in finding fault; and having always worried her attendants till they became frenzied under the strain and flow in her face, she hated every one who approached her from the conviction that the feeling was mutual. This ban did not, indeed, extend to her son—for him she idolized. Alfred Rushworth was now twenty-five, and had just taken possession of his patrimony, after spending five years in traveling round the world. I had seen him as he was passing through the town and turned to look at me, and this fired my ambition. But, under his own roof, I found it easy to keep my resolution of avoiding him; for he only appeared in our part of the house at a certain hour, when he paid his daily visit to his mother, and then I took care to be absent.

Thus I got over the first week, trying all the while to conciliate Mrs. Rushworth, but with no other effect than to make her more exacting. One morning she desired me to go down to the library for a book.

"You will find it on my son's table, by the door," she added. "He said he would put it there for me before he went out. Now don't be blundering with a servant, but go yourself—though, for that matter, you are as likely to blunder as anybody."

Thus graciously commissioned, I proceeded to the library, not without a tremor—for it was there that Mr. Rushworth constantly sat, making it a forbidden precinct to me, even in his absence. I did not wonder that it should be his favorite apartment when I entered. Lofty and spacious, with bay-windows looking on the grounds, and admitting a flood of light, sumptuously furnished withal, and shelved round with volumes in every tongue, it afforded a retreat tempting alike to the scholar and the idler. Nor could I be at a loss to discover his table, even without his mother's directions; for it was marked by his open desk, and at the corner I found the book for which I had come. The same moment exposed to me a letter lying on the desk, and which seemed to turn me into stone. It was addressed to Mr. Rushworth, in the hand of George Lyttleton, and there could be no doubt that its object was to traduce me. I took it up, the seal was broken, so that I could draw out the inclosure and read it. I felt irresistibly tempted, and held the letter a moment; but then a better feeling prevailed, and I laid it down. My eyes rose as I did so, and I beheld Mr. Rushworth.

"Mrs. Rushworth sent me for a book," I stammered, acquiring speech, I know not how; "and I saw this letter, and took it up to be sure that I was not mistaken in the writing. I beg your pardon for the liberty."

Mr. Rushworth inclined his head.

"I feel that I haven't explained my conduct," I continued, "but—but the writer of the letter is my enemy, and I fear he can have written to you but for one object—to slander me."

"Pray say no more," he replied, cavalierly. "You didn't read the letter, and I don't complain of a curiosity which the circumstances excuse."

I had borne with the temper of his mother, never resenting her contumely, however it pained, but my spirit fired at being treated with such indifference by a man. It brought back my old pride of beauty; I forgot my good resolutions, and all my difficulties, and thought only of the moment.

"I trust you will consider that the circumstances justify a greater curiosity, sir," I said; "at least, I must ask you whether that letter does speak of me, and, if it does, I beg you will allow me to read it."

He now looked me in the face.

"You ask too much," he replied, in a more serious tone.

"I am sorry you think so, sir; your words are a confession that the letter is about me; and I cannot consent to remain in your house, if I am to stay under imputations which are concealed from me."

"I wish to spare you pain, and pain to myself. Is it not enough that I disbelieve your calumniator?"

"Let me read it, Sir," I pleaded, laying my hand on the letter.

Again he inclined his head.

I waited for no more, but ran through the letter before I breathed. Here it is:

"SIR: I think it a duty to put you on your guard against Miss Seymour, who lately entered your establishment; she has jilted half the young men in Barnford, and her plotting mother has planted her at the Hall with the design of entrapping you. The young lady fully enters into the scheme, and is determined you shall be her husband before the year is out. Take this warning from ONE WHO WISHES YOU WELL."

I felt the blood leave my cheek at the first words of the letter, but then it came back, for I exulted that, whatever my original design, I had arrived at the Hall with a pure and honorable purpose. Mr. Rushworth could not misinterpret my feelings as I looked up; the blush on my face was not that of shame, but of triumph.

"That letter is written by Mr. George Lyttleton," I said. "His slanders are so contemptible that they don't even make me indignant."

Yet as the words fell from my lips, I remembered that I once entertained the motives he ascribed to me, and this whisper of my conscience set my brain in a whirl. I caught at a chair, and sank into it, barely in time to prevent my falling.

Mr. Rushworth was at my side in an instant; he exhorted me to be composed, to dismiss this slanderous letter from my mind. Self-respect told me that I must leave his house; and I thought of the reception I should meet from my mother; the triumph I should afford to George Lyttleton; the tales that would be spread about Barnford. But it would be easier to bear all this than the scorn of Alfred Rushworth.

"I know not how to thank you for your sympathy, Sir," I said, with tears. "But I feel that I must return home."

My resolution took him by surprise, and he had no time to frame a reply; for here a servant rushed in, and announced that his mother had been found insensible.

I flew up stairs, and in a moment was in Mrs. Rushworth's room, which I hardly left for a fortnight afterward. During that time she hung between life and death, and more than once her her son watched her with me, expecting each moment to be her last. But she rallied, and seemed to shake off with the fever her evil temper, so that she now appreciated my attentions, and always spoke to me kindly. As for her son, nothing could be more considerate than his demeanor, aiming as it did to set me at ease, without obtruding a painful recollection. He was too successful; for his presence not only gave me ease, but happiness. The moments flew when we were together, and I counted them in his absence. In short, I loved him. Nemesis had entered my bosom; and where I once thought of being the victor, I was vanquished.

Often I recognized this retribution, but never mournfully—rather with satisfaction, indeed; for it gave me what I had lacked before—somebody to love; and though it was a love unknown, and which would never be requited, yet I felt the richer for it, and locked it in my heart, like a secret treasure. I must soon return home—for I only deferred my departure till Mrs. Rushworth should be better, and then this hidden passion, though it could not but be a sorrow, would also be a comfort, for I could hold by it and rest on it, when everything beside gave way.

I had strolled out in the sunset in the park, to dwell on these thoughts, and they so absorbed me that I did not notice a figure lurking among the trees, and before I looked up, George Lyttleton stood in my path.

"Well, Alice, I think you have played this game out now," he said; "and I have come to give you another chance. I shall never marry any girl but you, and I am determined that you shall never marry any one but me; so let us try again!"

I made no reply, but sought to pass on.

"Come, you ain't going that way," he cried, "don't think it!"

I turned my back, and thought to retreat in another direction, but he [illegible] my intention by seizing me around the waist.

"You won't forgive me? you won't be friends?" he cried, fiercely; "then say so! give me your answer!"

I answered with a scream, and was struggling in his grasp, when a powerful arm struck him to the ground.

"Scoundrel! how dare you molest this lady?" exclaimed Alfred Rushworth. "Begone, or I will have you horsewhipped into Barnford."

George Lyttleton sneaked away without answering a word, and I stood as speechless.

I had no voice, because my feelings were what my voice could not divulge, nor even express—admiration, gratitude and love, love that would brave anything but discovery. But, after a moment, I murmured my thanks, and accepted my deliverer's escort to the house, replying to his remarks on the way in tremulous monosyllables. I took leave of him in the hall, and ran to my own room.

It was a week after this occurrence that I announced my intended departure to Mrs. Rushworth. She was now in stronger health than before her illness, and we had been out in the carriage, an exercise she had not attempted for years. But this did not reconcile her to my going away, and she clung to me so, that, when I thought how differently I should be treated by my mother, my resolution almost faltered. But I withstood her tenderness, though with a choking voice and bursting heart.

That evening, I was taking my usual stroll in the park, now keeping always within view of the house, when I caught sight of Mr. Rushworth. I had recurred to my old practice of avoiding him, so I turned into an alley of trees leading in another direction. But I had not gone far, when I heard a quick step behind me, and the next moment Alfred was at my side.

"I am glad to have met you, Miss Seymour," he said, in a voice I thought troubled. "I imagined you had given up your intention of leaving us; but my mother tells me you still adhere to it."

"I have no alternative," I replied, almost inaudibly.

"Pardon me," he returned, laying his hand on mine; there is one—if I could persuade you to consider it. You have become indispensable to my mother, and you are as the light of day to me. Remain here, then, to make us both happy—her with a daughter, and me with the being I admired at our first meeting, and now devotedly love."

I don't know how my feet bore me at that moment; for the ground seemed to rise and fall, the trees to whirl, and the sky to bow down. His hand had twined round mine, and thence sent thrills to my heart, which bounded within me. But even then my mind was made up.

"This must not be!" I said. "I should be the worthless creature I have been called if I consented."

"You refuse me, Alice! you whom I so love, so adore! Ah! why did I tell you? why did you force me to speak before I had a chance of success?"

I burst into tears. A word more, and I should have fallen on his neck; but now I felt my weakness, and, waving my hand, which he had allowed to drop, I hurried to the house. Nor did I feel safe from myself there. I stayed only to write a note of farewell to Mrs. Rushworth, and then stole out unperceived, and made my way home.

I came before my mother like a spectre.

"What is the matter?" she cried, scanning my pale face and staring eyes. "In Heaven's name, speak out!"

"I have nothing to say, mother, except that I have come back," I replied. "But don't let this trouble you, I can go out again in the same capacity, or as a governess."

My mother burst into a frantic laugh.

"As a governess!" she cried, seizing me by the shoulders, and shaking me violently. "You shall go out as a bride, and before you are a month older, too! I'll bring George Lyttleton here to-morrow, and take care how you behave to him. Now you can go to bed."

What a night of misery I passed—as if I had been a criminal, on the eve of execution! Rather would I die, indeed, than give my hand to George Lyttleton. Never—such was my resolve—never would I wed any one but Alfred, and him I had refused. I remained in my room in the morning, fearing to meet my mother, and considering how I could escape her toils. She did not summon me down, and, after a time, the servant came and announced that she had gone out—on what errand I knew too well. Hence my heart quailed when I heard a carriage stop at the door. There was a stir in the passage. I listened till my ears throbbed, and then all was quiet. I darted to the stairs, and met the servant ascending, but did not heed what she said. The parlor door stood open, showing me Mrs. Rushworth within, and I sprang forward, and sank at her feet.

"My dear child, why did you leave me?" she said, bending over me, and pressing a kiss on my cheek.

I looked round, and uttered a cry; for there stood Alfred too. He smiled now, and caught me in his arms.

And what my mother threatened came to pass. I became a bride before I was a month older—but the bridegroom was Alfred Rushworth.

SNOW-FLAKES.

Float on, float on,
Ye snow-flakes hovering down—
All that is fair and tender and sweet,
Lap in your pitiless winding-sheet
Under the meadows brown.

'Tis well, 'tis well
Your dreariest wreaths to spread,
Where the flowers have sunk to the earth in sorrow
For the blighted hope of a sunnier morrow,
Over the lovely dead.

Float on, float on,
Under your mantle chill,
Where traitorous hope can dream no more,
Where her mocking phantoms have fled before.
Oh, that this heart were still!

Forbear, forbear,
Dark spirit, thou dost us wrong—
Under our mantle so soft and warm
Is slumbering safe each loveliest form,
Though Winter's night be long.

Fear not, fear not,
There are bright, bright buds below—
Thou shalt see them again on the green hill side,
When the silvery mist of Summer tide
Is born of the Winter's snow.

— From Once a Week.

THE WRAITH OF BEN-DOUICH.

From "Readings by Starlight," in the London Evening Star.

It is an old story now, and it is told still, when the household crouch around the great peat fire and listen to the snow-storm without as it sweeps down Hell's Glen and out upon the dark waters of the lake. Unlike many ghost stories or second-sight stories, it is a true story; and they show you, as you pass on top of the St. Katherine stage-coach, the ruins of Mary Ferguson's house at the foot of the hill.

Fifty years ago the silk-mercers and stocking-weavers of Glasgow were a conservatively domestic race, and greatly disinclined to step beyond their shop-counter in search of adventure. At that time it was not possible, as it is now, to procure all the "comforts of the Sautmarket" in the remotest parts of the Highlands; and the present universal practice of leaving business during a portion of the Summer, for the purpose of sniffing fresh air on the margin of a Highland loch, or at the mouth of a Highland glen, would then have been considered a definite and dangerous form of monomania. Where there are now long strings of pretty villas, fifty years ago there were but scattered hovels; especially in so remote a spot as the shores of Lochgoil. Here, indeed, the few people who had dared to erect their dwelling in the face of the tempestuous winds which in the Winter time tore up and down the mountain passes, seemed shut out from communications with the rest of the world; hemmed round by tall and craggy hills, fronted by the capricious and changeful waters of the lake, and liable, during certain months in the year, to the fierce storms which probably won for the biggest ravine in the neighborhood the title of Hell's-glen.

At the mouth of this glen, and by the side of a small stream which trickles down a cleft in the side of Ben-Douich, Donald Ferguson had built his house—a small and mean-looking place, which barely sheltered himself, his wife, and daughter Mary from the wind and the rain. But a man who has been brought up to the herding of sheep on a Scotch hill-side learns to be not too particular whether or no a few drops of moisture drip through the roof at night; and his wife and daughter were in want of no better water-proof garment than exceeding good health and spirits. And Mary Ferguson was of the age of eighteen, and she had eyes big enough and blue enough to drive all the young men between Arran and Aban crazy, and her father was very fond of her, and she had two lovers, and she considered that it was very silly to read in fiction history-books of some one more favored by Providence than herself, but that to meet such a one in real life was a clear impossibility.

One very bleak and cold winter evening both these lovers happened to drop in; and old Donald Ferguson having gathered his sheep into the fold, had also come home. As they sat round the fire, it was noticed by everyone that John MacBean, the suitor whom Mary favored least, was even more than usually morose and silent. He stared into the peats, and when rallied by old Ferguson would start up with a sudden wonder on his face, as though he had been dreaming. By-and-by, when the general talk had died down, MacBean turned to Mary's father and asked how many years had passed since the wraith of Ben-Douich had been seen. The conversation being thus turned, there was nothing heard of during the remainder of the evening but stories of apparitions, and visions of headless figures, and tales of the awful second-sight and so forth, while the wind outside howled above the long flats of white snow that lay in every valley and on every hill-side.

"I want to hear nae mair o' sa wraith," said old Ferguson, who had the genuine northern dread of even speaking of such things; "in my mother's time it used to come often down fra sa hill, and when a man would try to overtake it, he was found sa next morning dead in sa glen."

The wraith of which he spoke was not the apparition of the person about to die; but a spirit which was supposed to come down in the likeness of a man, from the top of Ben-Douich, and appear in front of the house of the person whose death was imminent. The wraith then walked slowly back to the hill and ascended; but, according to popular belief, if any person in the house which had been visited at once rushed out and clomb the hill before the wraith, the spirit on reaching the summit would immediately vanish, and no harm would befall the person whose life had been endangered.

"I wud try a race up Ben-Douich wi' sa quickest wraith sat ever ran," said Alec Inglis, laughing, and looking very brave.

But Mary's father did not like this joking with the supernatural, especially as the wind outside still moaned down the glen, and seemed to echo words and cries as it passed overhead. The old man proceeded to give such instances as were on record of men and women having successfully striven with the apparition; John MacBean all the while staring gloomily and silently into the glowing peats.

"Weel do I mind sa mornin'," said old Donald; "you wuss but a wean, Mary, and may pe you canna mind Duncan McGillivray knockin' at our door one night, and his coming in wi' his face white as sa snaw outside, to tell us how he had seen sa wraith. And he went out, and he ran up sa hill, but his feet slippit, and slippit, and slippit, as sey had never done afore; and when he had near got to say top o' Ben-Douich, sa wraith turned and looked down on him wi' a cauld, glittering laugh in its een, and Duncan fell clean away on sa heather, and lay there naebody kens how long. I made him lie down in sa pig chair until sa morning, and sen I sent him to his house and telled him no to mind what had happened. We never spoke o' sa wraith to him after sat—never. But Duncan McGillivray was a deed man in sree days, and his wife was sittin' by sa bedside, he gave a wee bit cry and sunk back deed, and then she heard a laugh outside sa house, and sare was a white thing flew past sa window."

Mary's eyes were now big and solemn; and even Inglis did not venture upon another jest. As for John McBean, he rose to his feet and said he should go; whereupon Inglis agreed to accompany him down to his home by the side of the loch.

When they went to the door and looked out a bright moonlight lay upon the clear snow. On the south side of the glen great shadows hid the mountains; but on the Ben-Douich side the white radiance sparkled from base to summit on successive snow-covered plains and shoulders, while away in the east a few snaky lines of diamonds twinkled on the bosom of Lochgon. The wind still howled down through the mountain gullies, but not a cloud was to be seen in that great still vault above, where the stars glimmered through the clear, frosty air. Their farewells having been spoken in Gaelic (as being more affectionate than the cold, artificial English the natives thereabout had begun to talk) the two young men disappeared down the valley, and Donald, with his daughter, returned into the house.

It was about an hour thereafter, as the story goes, that Mary Ferguson retired to her own little room, the window of which was but a single pane of glass in a wooden frame fixed in the stone wall. Lamps and candles were a luxury unknown, except on rare occasions, to her father's house; and all the light admitted into this little apartment was the light reflected from the white snow outside. It is supposed that she had either casually glanced outside in passing the window, or had purposely been looking out to observe the beautiful moonlit tint of the snow; at all events, there was that then met her eyes which from infancy she had been taught to regard with the utmost horror and dread. The house stood on a little slope above the bank of the stream, and above the other bank was a small fir wood. It was in front of this wood that she beheld, in the clear moonlight, a white figure pacing up and down, at times looking from under the shadow of the firs across to the house. No one can tell what sudden instinct of fear or temporary insanity caused her to act as she did—whether she believed that the wraith was the foreteller of her father's death, and could only be thwarted by herself, or whether the shock to her nerves had deprived her of her senses; but she immediately stole out of the house without awaking her father or mother.

The snow was lying thick and soft upon the little cabbage-yard, and on the river banks, and on the marshy hill-side, covering treacherous pits and holes, so that it was impossible to foretell what one's next step might lead to. With a rapidity which showed how reckless her terror had made her, she ran down the slope, crossed a small, rude bridge which here spanned the stream, and with the same eager impetuosity made her way through the deep snow which lay around the outskirts of the wood. It was at this moment that her father, having been aroused by the noise of her shutting a small gate at the foot of the cabbage-garden, rushed to the door and saw her disappear behind the firs. Thinking that his daughter was the victim of some sudden attack of somnambulism or insanity, he hastily threw on a few articles of clothing and ran off in pursuit. Crossing the bridge and rounding the wood, he looked up the hill, and there, far above him, instead of one solitary figure, he saw two forms—the farthest off being clothed in white. The nearest he immediately recognized as that of his daughter. And the other? The dreadful superstition of which they had been talking at once flashed across his mind, and, paralyzed with fear, he could only stop and watch the two moving things up among the cold white snow.

He saw her struggle on and on, grasping at the tough brackens which protruded above the snow; sometimes slipping down into some concealed hollow; at another time climbing bravely up the face of a glistening piece of rock. Then, with a sense of dull blindness, and with a cold weight upon his heart, he saw that she was drawing nigh to the brink of the gorge down which the stream he had just crossed flowed.

Uttering a wild cry, he started once more in pursuit; love for his daughter overcoming all terror and fear. He followed her foot-tracks; but the undulations of the hill soon shut her from his sight, and he could only stumble on in the terrible hope that he would be in time to avert her destruction.

Suddenly a shriek, shrill as the death-cry of a drowning man, rang through the air, and repeated itself in innumerable echoes along the glen. The next moment he heard a rapid rushing sound some distance in front of him; the wind blew in his face a lot of loose snow, and then all was silence again. But with a fearful presentiment, he left the track he had been following, and, bearing down to the left soon found himself in the bed of the stream. Here progression was even more difficult; but an ungovernable impulse drove him to struggle over the boulders and fragments of rock which filled the valley. Presently he heard, or fancied he heard, a slight moan; and stumbling on in the direction whence the sound proceeded, a beam of moonlight showed him, almost at his feet, the apparently lifeless form of his daughter. Kneeling down, he caught her in his arms, and wiped the snow from her still warm face, himself unconsciously moaning.

There was another sound broke the perfect stillness of the place; the figure of a man came rapidly down the glen-side, scattering the snow as he leaped from rock to rock; and there was now added to the group John MacBean.

Old Ferguson did not ask him how he came there; nor did he speak in any way; it seemed as if his reason had left him. The young man pale and trembling, came forward to look into the face of the girl; and then these two, silently, as though awe-struck by the dreadful silence around, lifted up the dead body and bor it home. Donald Ferguson knelt down in prayer by the bedside; when he rose John MacBean was gone, and there was no one to answer the frantic inquiries of the girl's mother.

Next morning, however, when the circumstances of the case began to be inquired into, when Mary's father told the neighbors who came to offer him their sympathy, everything that he had seen on the previous night, there were more than one man gave vent to the suspicion of John McBean having been the wraith. Young Inglis, saying nothing, left the house and made his way up the mountain alone.

Half an hour thereafter he returned to the village and walked into the house of his brother-in-law. He threw down on the floor a large white sheet and a cap.

"These," said he in Gaelic, "are John McBean's [illegible] on the hill-side. It was he who [illegible]. Lend me your gun."

"For what?"

"There is a heron in the marshes on the other side of the loch, and I am going to shoot her."

"Why should you go now to shoot a heron? Take these things round to Donald Ferguson's."

"I shall take them on my way."

He got the gun and went round to the other side of the lake. But he did not go down into the marshes; he went into the house of John MacBean, whom he found sitting moodily by the fire. He flung down before him the white sheet and the cap, and said:

"These are yours. You killed her last night."

"I did not," replied John McBean, starting to his feet. "It was a jest. I was not near her when she fell. I intended"——

And here he tumbled heavily on the floor, shot through the heart.

Inglis fled to St. Katherine's, got a boat there and crossed to Inverary, and subsequently, it was supposed, succeeded in escaping to an Irish seaport, and thence from the country. The solution of the mystery died with John McBean, though they who now tell the story can easily furnish you with two or three reasons why he was tempted upon that night to assume the guise of the Wraith of Ben-Douich.

PARLOR CHARADES.

The charade obtained for time a hold upon English country-house favor, which it is delightful to think is fast failing. This free-and-easy foolery is based upon an utter want of respect for any audience, and is a mere coign of vantage for a wanton display of selfishness, vanity and insatiate greed. What the tub is to the pulpit, and the street-preacher to the regular clergyman, the charade is to the drawing-room play, and the charade actor to the drawing-room player. We all know the funny creature who, only an hour before, proposes "to get up," as he calls it, a little *impromptu* thing to amuse them all. The funny creature is usually in the public service, military or civil, and has been so encouraged by obstreperous young lady laughter, that he would black his face and volunteer to sing "The whole hog or none" at Buckingham Palace. He takes every thing on himself, which would seem to mean the drudging labor and trouble; but his gulls, thirsting for publicity also, will be deceived by and by. Usually there is a trained young lady who has "served" in many a field, and who has a cold, staid hard effrontery, more disciplined and less spontaneous than her companion. She, if the occasion pressed, or the thing in her own tongue "paid," would not object to give her diverting performance on a platform in the middle of Aldershott; not, mark you, that she would not shrink from such an exhibition with a scream even, but only provided the matter could be decently sanctioned and fall in with the common social run of life. At her the funny creature usually looks with distrust; but he dare not ignore her. She is *not* to be ignored. Better, like great states, make common cause and divide the little kingdoms. The herd waiting with gaping delight, ready to do what they are told. In a very few minutes the whole is chalked out. "Capital" words are thought of in a second, where you and I might be racking our brains for a week. Comic situations are devised, and flow from each other with an inspiration that seems almost divine. Wonderful what clever people can do! After dinner the dresses have been found, the "stage" arranged, the parts allotted, everything thought of. "*You* are to come on as a servant, my dear fellow. Capital dress. Get yourself an apron. *I'll* tell you when to come in." "And what am I to do and to say?" "*O, leave that to me. I'll* pull you through. You just come in like a servant, and leave all the rest to me." And the same did the trained young lady. "Look here, dear; you are to be an old grand-mamma, and sit in a chair with spectacles, &c." "My dear" is a pretty young thing whom it is more than likely the manageress is not sorry to disfigure a little thus publicly. But my dear is also a good "little thing," and will get some "fun" out of her part. "Capital! *I'll* make up, you shall see." "And what am I to say? what am I to do?" "*Leave all that to me*," says the trained young lady. "I'll get you through. You just sit in your chair and wear your spectacles. A capital part."

The result is simply an exhibition of the grossest selfishness and greed. Mr. Weeder, the professional charade-acter, is always "on;" once he gets the "parole" he never lets it go. He is visited with the most extravagant "flux of mouth;" he can talk on end for ten minutes, and has a marvelous flow of ideas. In vain the "man-servant" strives to get in the little jocose remark he has prepared with infinite labor and study. He has just started, when some brilliant thought strikes Mr. Weeder, who cuts him short at once. He tries again later. Mr. Weeder has something more brilliant, and plunges in when he has got two words out. No wonder it is agreed "behind the scenes" that that Weeder is a selfish beast that will give no one an innings. He is not content with that even. He snatches at everything. Is there a new figure wanted on an emergency, "Here, leave it to me," says Weeder; "I won't be a second. I'll go on." And he does go on, and "sticks his oar in," as usual. There is great grumbling behind, and a disposition to mutiny; but Weeder—secure, as he fancies, in public support—is not even conscious of this feeling; nay, he thinks he has been rather accommodating and self-sacrificing. But once his eyes were opened a little roughly—by a Major Watkyn, I think. The Major, a man of the world, and about forty-three, greatly liked, and with a pleasant vein of humor in him, had been pressed to "take a part" in the charades at Westbury, which, as we all know from the local paper (admitted for favor) was a leading feature in the Christmas sports of that noble house. Mr. Weeder had been brought down special, and was to go through the round of his *impromptu* characters. We were all in the "green-room," as the little octagon room was called, and Weeder was as usual receiving brilliant inspirations of genius *that of course* came to him on the moment. "You'll come on a servant-man, Jones," he was going on, according to the old story. "Capital part. Just come in; give me the letter, and go out. Get yourself a white apron and a blue jane jacket." "But what am I to say?" O, never mind; *leave all that to me*." The future butler looked a little crestfallen. But the pretty little Polly Honeycombe, a bright, sparkling creature, was cast imperiously by Weeder for a nurse. "Just get a cap and an apron, you know, and sit in a chair, as if you were asleep; then *I'll come in* and carry it through." "But what am I to say?" asked Polly. "I don't like being a nurse." "O, you'll do very well. Leave it all to me. Just sit on your chair and—"

"I think," said Maj. Watkyn, quietly, "you are giving Miss Polly too good a part, eh? She'll never do it."

"O, never fear," said Weeder, laughing. "I am sure she'll be a capital actress; besides, she has only to sit in a chair, and cry, and look like a nurse."

"And just say yes and no?" asked the Major, innocently.

"Just say yes and no," repeated Weeder, eagerly. "Leave it all to me, *I'll carry it through*."

"Egad! so it seems," said the Major. "We are all to sit in chairs, and say yes and no. It comes to that, it seems to me."

"O no," said Weeder, coloring. "There must be some one to carry the thing through, you know; it breaks down if there isn't."

"Well, that some one needn't be one fellow," said the Major. "I object to being carried through; I can do it for myself. And for Miss Polly here, I object to her being stuck in a chair and made a silent old nurse of. Tell us candidly, are you going to stick us all in chairs and make old nurses of us, eh?"

There was a loud laugh. Weeder said, with an offended air, that he didn't understand; that he had a good deal of experience in such things—he had acted a great deal; that he knew how the thing would turn out unless there was one spirit; but we were quite welcome, &c.

"Exactly, my dear fellow," said the Major, good-humoredly, "I know we are. You've had *your* experience, as you say; how are we to get *our* experience, and rise to eminence in the drama, unless we act? I want to get a little distinction before I die; and so does Miss Polly here, I am sure; but if you make us old nurses, and stick us in chairs, we'll never have a chance. Now I propose a little alteration. Suppose Miss Polly to be a smart maid, with ribbons in her cap, coquettish—in short, the reverse of what she is? I shouldn't object to be a valet or a footman, or anything you like. And what do you say, Miss Polly? we'll come on and have a scene together, all to ourselves, and no interruption; try what we can do, eh?"

This proposal was supported so tumultuously that it could not be resisted. Weeder was very sulky at first, until the Major said, "What's wrong, Weeder? Take care, or they'll say you grudged me and Miss Polly our little parts. I know you don't; but they would say it in a minute."

In various other arrangements the Major interfered advantageously with modest suggestions, all tending in the same direction—to secure the company more favorable chances of distinction. It was remarked, too, that the Major's proposals all tended to the advantage of the little drama, and were adopted at once.

What was the result? On the night of the performance Weeder's old spirit began to rise, and as usual, in presence of the audience, he began to "tumble" and rattle on, being here and everywhere, and interrupting everybody, until the Major came on, made up like a steady English imperturbable valet. He was received with delight. The Major was perfectly natural, and said some excellent things. But in a moment Weeder came plunging in, interrupting as usual. The Major was very patient for a time, until Miss Polly came on—a most delightfully [illegible] housemaid as ever could be conceived. She got out one or two very nice little piquancies, and was cut short, like all the rest, in a second. In a moment the Major came in with an "aside" to the audience, "Lord, what sort of a chap this feller must be! Other masters takes the bread out of your mouth; but this feller takes the *very words* out of your mouth."

Weeder was a good deal taken aback by this reproof, but he soon recovered, and was as bad as ever. Then the Major and Miss Polly had *their* scene—such a capital one, every one said—such good love-making—such archness and smartness on Miss Polly's side; which the Major, a very unselfish "good fellow," brought out purposely. Then he very slyly "walked into" Weeder, to the great enjoyment of the company. "I wouldn't go to him, Susy," said John, "for an 'undred pounds a year, meals in the parlor included. Why, I'd lose my 'earing in a week. Clatter, clatter!—let no one speak but himself. Why, Susy, look here: what would you think of a cricketer as 'ud want to have all the battin' and the bowlin' for himself? What would you think of a feller at a dinner as 'ud want to 'ave all the 'eatin' and the drinkin' for hisself? I say, Susy, it's all wanity—all wanity. What do you say, Susy?"

Susy said smartly that "she 'oped as he'd never 'ave a lady for *her* to be lady's own maid to, which indeed she thought was very unlikely; for a gent as wouldn't let his wife talk, but do all the talk himself, deserved to be tore by wild 'orses."

Poor Weeder, standing at the wings, heard all this. He lost heart, and was not himself for the rest of the time. But it was agreed by everybody that the Major had done him a world of good.

The weariness of charades after the first scene or so! The monotony that sets in! the all-but yawning, the weak buffoonery, the poor flat runnings from poor flat minds! The desperate efforts to restore the spirit of the thing by some palpable buffoonery that appeals to the senses—some face-blackening—some exercise with an umbrella or a shovel; these things send the audience away dispirited. The thing never seems to end; the players, always insatiate, think they are delightful, and that they cannot give the audience enough of their labors. At the close of such performances, say during the last word—which is not even known to be the last—I know no state of human despondency more hopeless or akin to hypochondria. There is no fun or festivity in the thing. It is besides a mere sham and deception; for any good in the matter has been artfully arranged—nay, got by heart beforehand. Let us give grateful thanks that the whole is well-nigh spent, and on the eve of being abolished.—*Belgravia for February.*

POE'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

In *Beadle's Monthly* for February, I find some statements respecting the cause and manner of the death of Edgar Allan Poe, and, as a possessor of the facts of the case, I feel it to be due to the truth of history that I should narrate them.

The first statement to which I refer is in these words:

"It is asserted in the *American Cyclopedia* that Edgar Poe died in consequence of a drunken debauch. This is not true."

I regret to say, with due respect to the author of this assertion, and at the same time to the memory of one who was my personal friend, that it is, alas! too true. The facts of the case are simply these: On Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1849, a wet and chilly day, I received a note bearing a signature which I recognized as that of a printer, named Walker, who had set type for the *Baltimore Saturday Visiter*, while I was editing it, and thus became aware of my deep interest in Mr. Poe. It stated that a man claiming Poe's name, and to be acquainted with me, was at Cooth & Sergeant's tavern in Lombard-street, near High-street, Baltimore, in a state of beastly intoxication and evident destitution, and that he had been heard to utter my name as that of an acquaintance.

I immediately repaired to the drinking-saloon—for such it was, although dignified by the designation of tavern—and, sure enough, there was Edgar Allan Poe, in a condition which had been but too faithfully described by Mr. Walker. He was in the bar-room, sitting in an arm-chair, with his head dropped forward, so stupefied by liquor, and so altered from the neatly dressed, and vivacious gentleman which he was when I last had the pleasure of a call from him, that, unaided, I should not have distinguished him from the crowd of less intoxicated men, whom the occasion of an election had called together at the tavern, as the voting-place of the ward in which it was located.

Knowing from observation on a former occasion, when he presented himself at my editorial rooms while intoxicated, that the strain of his conversation would be neither agreeable to me nor creditable to my unfortunate friend, if able to converse at all, and considering the company of unsympathetic tipplers who stared at me as I entered their Bacchanalian haunt, I thought it best not to attempt to arouse him from his stupidity. Instead of so doing, I at once ordered a room for him. I had already accompanied a waiter up-stairs, with a view to selecting a sufficiently retired apartment, and had done so, and was returning to the bar-room for the purpose of having the evidently undesired guest conveyed to his allotted chamber, when I was met, at the head of the stairway, by Mr. H——, a relative of Mr. Poe's by marriage. He suggested a hospital as a better place for him than the tavern.

I admitted the correctness of this suggestion. But, some remark of mine having caused his relative to explain why he had not suggested a still better place—his own dwelling—he stated the reason to be, that Mr. Poe had "so frequently abused his hospitality by the rudeness as well as vulgarity of his bearing while drunk, toward the ladies of his household," that he "couldn't think, for a moment, of taking him to his house in his present besotted condition."

For a moment, I confess I felt resentful toward his friend; but I subsequently became satisfied that he was justified in the course he pursued. The Washington College Hospital having been fixed upon, a messenger was dispatched to procure a carriage. While awaiting its arrival I had an opportunity to observe, more closely than I had taken time to do previously, the condition and apparel of the strangely metamorphosed being in the bar-room, who wore a name which was a synonym for genius—the first glance at whose *tout ensemble* was well calculated to recall Poe's own so frequently hinted doctrine of the *metempsychosis*. His face was haggard, not to say bloated, and unwashed, his hair unkempt, and his whole physique repulsive. His expansive forehead, with its wonderful breadth between the points where the phrenologists locate the organ of ideality—the widest I ever measured—and that full-orbed and mellow, yet soulful eye, for which he was so noticeable when himself, now lustreless and vacant, as shortly I could see, were shaded from view by a rusty, almost brimless, tattered and ribbonless palmleaf hat. His clothing consisted of a sack-coat of thin and sleezy black alpaca, ripped more or less at several of its seams, and faded and soiled, and pants of a steel-mixed pattern of cassinette, half-worn and badly-fitting, if they could be said to fit at all. He wore neither vest nor neck-cloth, while the bosom of his shirt was both crumpled and badly soiled. On his feet were boots of course material, and giving no sign of having been blacked for a long time, if at all.

The carriage having arrived, we tried to get the object of our care upon his feet, so that he might the more easily be taken to it. But he was past locomotion. We therefore carried him to the coach as if he were a corpse, and lifted him into it in the same manner. While we were doing this, what was left of one of the most remarkable embodiments of genius the world has produced in all the centuries of its history—the author of a single poem, which alone has been adjudged by more than one critic as entitling its producer to a lasting and enviable fame—was so utterly voiceless as to be capable of only muttering some scarcely intelligible oaths, and other forms of imprecation, upon those who were trying to rescue him from destitution and disgrace.

The carriage was driven directly to the hospital, where its unconscious occupant was assigned to the care of its intelligent and kindly resident physician. Of the numerous and strangely contradictory memoirs of Mr. Poe that I have preserved, there lies one before me, which states that "insanity ensued, and that next morning he died, a miserable, raving maniac." As to time, this is not true. He lived nearly a week, instead of dying "next day" as one account has it, or "in a few hours" as another records it, dying on the 7th of the same month—Monday. Besides, it might convey the idea that he had no lucid moments. But he had, and in one of these an incident transpired which, while its mention may serve to extend the already long as well as interesting record of the last words of noted men, it will be recognized as anything but characteristic of Mr. Poe, who was always haunted by a terrible though vague apprehension of death and the grave. When the hospital physician became satisfied that the author of "William Wilson"—a favorite tale of Mr. Poe—and of "The Raven" had written his last story and his last poem, he addressed him, concernedly and kindly, saying:

"Mr. Poe, it is my painful duty to inform you that you have, in my judgment, only a very short time to live. If you have any friends whom you would like to see, name them, and your wish shall be gratified; I will summon them."

"Friends!" exclaimed the dying son of genius—"Friends!" repeating the word for a moment, as if it had no longer a definite meaning, "my best friend would be he who would take a pistol and blow out these d—d wretched brains!" pressing his hand to his forehead as he uttered the awful imprecation.

During the six days of Mr. Poe's survival after he was placed in the hospital he had only a few intervals of rationality, one of which was availed of as just described. That his disease was *mania a potu*, I have never for a moment doubted. Being this, and following as it so soon did upon his "drunken debauch," it struck me with amazement when I came to the above-quoted statement in the usually reliable *Beadle's Magazine*, to observe that it was put forth so unqualifiedly and so flatly in contradiction of a work so justly accepted as high authority as the *New American Cyclopedia*.

I come, now, directly to the inference drawn by the writer already referred to, that Poe's death was caused by "brain fever," as the result of a "beating." I am positive that there was no evidence whatever of any such violence having been used upon his person, when I went to his rescue at the tavern. Nor was there any given at the hospital, where its detection would have been certain, if external violence had really been the cause of his insanity, for there would have been some physical traces of it on the patient's person.

I now proceed to give the true version of the place and manner of Mr. Poe's burial. Among the false statements I have met with was one to the effect that he had been "buried in the Potter's Field of his native city." As one of only three, or perhaps four, persons—not counting the undertaker and the drivers of the hearse and a single carriage, which made the entire funeral train of the author of "The Raven"—who followed the body to the grave, I am happy to be able to testify that the truth, bad enough as it is, does not sustain this story. The burying-place of Poe was an old one belonging to the Westminster Presbyterian Church, which had ceased to be used much, in 1849, because of its location in a populous portion of Baltimore—in Green-street. There were many old vaults in it; and, when our little cortege reached it, I naturally consoled myself with the thought that his relatives—two of whom were present, and one of these the officiating clergyman—had secured him at least a temporary resting-place in one of those family tombs. But it proved to be otherwise. A grave had been dug among the crumbling mementos of mortality. Into this the plainly-coffined body was speedily lowered, and then the earth was shoveled directly upon the coffin-lid. This was so unusual even in the burials of the poor, that I could not help noticing the absence of not only the customary box, as an inclosure for the coffin itself, but of even the commonest boards to prevent the direct contact of the decomposing wet earth with it. I shall never forget the emotion of disappointment, mingled with disgust and something akin to resentment, that thrilled through my whole being as I heard the clods and stones resound from the coffin-lid and break the more than ordinarily solemn stillness of the scene, as it impressed me. It seemed as if Heartlessness, too often found directing the funeral rites of the poor and forsaken ones of earth, had suddenly become personified into a malign goddess, and that she had ordered those awfully discordant sounds as best befitting her own unearthly mood.

At the head and foot of the grave a piece of common undressed pine board, as unlettered as unsuited, was placed—

"Only this and nothing more!"

Nor has any more befitting head or foot-piece ever been substituted for the ones I have described, although there has been much talk about "rescuing the remains of the author of "The Raven" from their obscurity, and building a monument worthy of his genius," &c. Recently a "Poe Monument Association" has been started in Baltimore, and some well-intended but rather spasmodic efforts have been made, through lectures or concerts, to raise the funds necessary to build the proposed memento, but I believe with very inconsiderable results.—*J. E. Snodgrass, M. D., in Beadle's Monthly for March.*

GAVARNI.

With his return to his native city Gavarni's third and last period commenced. He had passed his fiftieth year, and the old vivacity and versatility had by this time died out. He continued the practice of his art, but his inclinations leaned more and more toward mechanical pursuits. A new generation of caricaturists had moreover sprung up, and though Gavarni continued to draw for *Charivari*, his sketches lost their popularity. The subscribers even began to complain that he was too decent—they wanted something with more suggestiveness. Vice and impurity were, however, matters to which he could never lend himself. He satirized them mercilessly, but he never degraded either himself or his art by pandering to them. One of the saddest books ever produced, *Les Lorettes vieillies*, was the work of this period. The title explains the subject—there is no necessity in this place for dwelling on the details. His other drawings were not few, and in some of them faint traces of the ancient power may yet be detected. Generally, however, he was sad. He had never worn the cap and bells; now he put on the robe of the preacher, and unsparingly denounced the vice which surrounded him. Formerly he had sometimes condescended to laugh at vice, though he had never laughed with it. Now his tone was sterner, and the loathsome and repulsive side of sin was the subject which chiefly occupied him. There is a certain drawing of Leech's which shows two consumptive daughters of folly standing under an archway in the midst of pouring rain. One asks the other in the intervals of coughing "how long she has been gay." It is the saddest story the artist ever told—the profoundest moral he ever drew. It suggests inevitably on turning over Gavarni's latest works, as an echo from the mournful string on which he played so long. One can scarcely wonder that his popularity faded, or that in such a case he should have gradually ceased to exercise his art. A few drawings in the *Illustration*, or an occasional sketch in *Charivari* reminded the public of his existence from time to time. For the rest he remained in retirement in a little house which he had bought at Auteuil. Here he amused himself with planting his garden, while he made mathematics the daily business of his life. The pursuits of early years came back to him—but with a difference. Now the dream of aerial navigation took possession of him, and the possibility of a flying-machine occupied him day and night. He engaged in costly experiments, constructed several machines, and, it is needless to say, failed in all. Other sources of trouble arose. The railway was carried close to his house, and disturbed the tranquillity he had learned so much to love. Then came the death of his son—the son of his old age, to whom he was passionately devoted. One more series of drawings was produced, *Thomas Vireloque*, in which Gavarni put forth all his powers to express the scorn and indignation against the world which devoured him. "The rest is silence." On the morning of Saturday, the 24th of November last the loungers on the Boulevards chattered over the news of his death; and on the following Saturday he was forgotten by all but a few personal friends.

The time is perhaps scarcely come for estimating Gavarni's work. Its enormous extent and astounding variety are, however, sufficient to prove that by his death the world lost no ordinary man, while its general character shows also that in him France possessed one of the ablest censors of her proverbial laxity of moral tone. In turning over the folios which contain these multitudinous sketches, it is remarkable how seldom it is possible to laugh. He was, indeed, no humorist, but a satirist and a censor of morals of equal power and bitterness. His jests in private life were few, and the tone of his conversation often melancholy. "He looks," said some one of him, "like a mute performing his own funeral." Yet he lived gaily, at all events in his earlier days. M. Sainte-Beuve and Jules Janin have both spoken in rapturous terms of the "Attic nights" enjoyed in his apartment in the Rue des Fontaines St. Georges; but they probably refer rather to the liveliness of his guests than to that of their host. "Why do you never laugh?" asked a lady of that day. "Because my trade, madam, is to make others laugh," was Gavarni's reply. If "others" laughed at his drawings, it must have been sometimes a little awkwardly. Vice, cowardice, folly, hypocrisy, such were his subjects. Scorn, contempt and indignation, all the most bitter and withering of their kind, were the prevailing characteristics of his dealings with them. To weakness and to poverty he was always tender. Some of his single figures and groups are almost terribly pathetic; even his scorn is sometimes mingled with compassion. In the *Lorettes vieillies* the kind heart may constantly be traced beneath the outside of severity, while in the *Gens de Paris* there are dozens of sketches each of which enshrines a most pitiful remembrance. It is, however, by his personal character that his friends will remember him best. To them he was not merely the man of genius, the artist, the censor of morals, and the arbiter of manners: he was more than these. Gentle, faithful, true always to his better nature, he has left behind him a reputation which men far greater in the world's eyes than he can but envy. He died in comparative poverty. Truth to say, aërial navigation is a dream which is apt to swallow up much, and to leave but little result. Poor though he was, and half-forgotten by the outer world of his contemporaries, there are few over whose graves have been shed more sincere tears, or who have left behind them a more tender memory than Sulpice-Paul Chevalier dit Gavarni.—*Belgravia, for February.*

A Lover of Spirit.—"All min, Larry," says he to me, "all min has their wakenesses; and by the same rule," says he, "you, Larry, and me has our wakenesses—and mine is cruskeen laun. And grate min," says he, "has grate wakenesses; so," says he, "as our wakenesses is grate, a sharp logician would know what inference to draw from that primmise about our noble selves; but on that point," says he, "I'm silent, for modesty forbids me to press the conclusion. But now, as to loving one's wife, sure Adam loved Eve, 'the mother of all the living,' and there can be no harrum in your loving Norah. I'm for the glass," says he, "not for the lass. But sure that first-rate saint, St. Peter, himself had a wife; and St. Paul, maybe, had one afterward, for all I know, and small blame to him if he had. And the priests in the Old Testament, from Aaron downward, had wives; and I can't for the life of me see, Larry, why you couldn't be a very good priest, although the holy fathers turned you off o'-head of Norah. Sure your own father and mother were holy persons in wedlock, and it would be crule and scandalous to deny it; and why shouldn't they be satisfied if you was as holy as thim? I say this, Larry, for your sake, my boy, for you see that the *colleen dhasses* has no shupayrior charm for me. *Paullo majora canamus*, as the divine Virgil says—'there's something I vally twenty times more than that, as the cock said, you remimber, when he turned up the jewel on the dunghill, according to Æsopus. And would you be after hearing what that same liking is? 'Tis whisky, my lad o' wax—whisky, the dew of the mountain, the brightness of the sunbame, the water of life. Och, did you ever see whisky a-makin', you jewel?" says he, in a burst of rapture. "Because if you didn't, you never seen the poetry of manufacture and the joy of the world. First, you see, says he, "there's the steepin' of the grain in a nice, sweet bog-hole; and thin there's the drying of it to make it into malt; and thin there's the mashin' of it in hot water, a symbol of its futur' fate in the scramin' hot punch; and thin there's the mixin' of the wort; and thin there's the pouring the wash into the *pot—potikin—poteen;* and there's the screwin' on the lid with the beautiful crooked neck to it, like the swans in the Phœnix Park, only that they're not a farthing candle to it; and thin there's the worrum with ever so many miles of twists and turns in it, coils and raytikkleations and circumbendibuses, all cooped up in a nate tub; and thin there's the lightin' of the fire under it. I don't think Polyphamus or Promethius iver lit or stole a fire with half the excitement it causes. Och, and thin, Larry, after the poteen boils, and the stame rises, to see it come dribblin' out, drop, drop, drop, liquid goold, out of the dirty matayrial barley, sure 'tis a transmagnification that bates all the metamurphoses of Ovid as far as Blarney bangs Banagher. Och, Larry," says he, and he hugged me to his heart as he said it, "Och, Larry, to taste the first glass of that *aqua vitæ*, that well-be-named water of life, naythur cowld nor hot, but with the breath of the fire on it still, it's like a whiff of heaven or a foretaste of the nectar of Paradise."—*The Argosy.*

The Photographing of Sound.—Recently Prof Tyndall made known at the Royal Institution the results of some curious investigations by himself into the properties of the sensative flames. He produced a narrow gas flame, about twenty inches long, which was turned up till it was on the point of flaring. The gas was not taken from the mains, which would not have given sufficiently equable and heavy pressure, but was stored up in a small gasometer, with a weight apparently about fifty-six pounds on the top thereof. This long, naked flame was remarkably sensitive to sharp high notes of sound. A slight hiss from the lecturer made it shrink to half its length, whilst the noise of a whistle made it contract to eight inches. It danced a tune to the notes given off by a musical box. It was not affected by deep, heavy sounds; but when Prof. Tyndall repeated some lines from Spencer to it, the flame dipped at the "S's" and all the sharper sounds. It was sensative to the ticking of a watch, and the rattling of half-pence in the gallery of the institution made it contract at will. When a long gas flame begins to flare and flutter, it suddenly contracts to less than its former length, and the sound wave has the same effect upon the flame as increasing the pressure of gas. The rustling of paper agitated the flame in the most violent manner, and so did the creaking of boots. Here, for the first time, power has been placed in our hands to raise the question of the possibility of photographing sound. The flames danced up and down to points varying from eight to twenty inches, according to the particular sound given off by a musical box on the table. By the admixture of oxygen that flame can be brightened, and by the interposition of an opaque screen, with a vertical slit in it, an expanding and contracting line of light would be seen by a spectator. A lens could then be interposed, and an image of the line of light thrown upon a screen or collodionised plate. If it fell upon a collodionised plate possessing a steady, horizontal movement—say from right to left—the result on development would be a curved line, the curve dipping with the motion of the flame—one-half the plate being light, the other dark. While looking at the experiments, it occurred to me that the photographing of sound has now, for the first time, become to some extent possible, but probably not with sufficient exactitude to make the utilisation of the fact easy. Even when sound has been made to register itself in curved lines, the interpretation of those lines becomes the next matter of difficulty. It is on record that recently, by the aid of a vibrating membrane furnished with a very soft and delicate pencil, sound has been recorded in circles and loops which nobody could read. In a curved line, like that suggested by the new discovery, there is more simplicity. Many long years must probably elapse before we see an automatic phonetic reporter of public speeches; but when a flame is seen dancing up and down twelve inches or less at the voice of man, one step on the road seems to have been gained.—*British Journal of Photography.*

Books of Fiction for Children.—"The mind of a child," says a wise thinker, "is like the acorn; its powers are folded up, they do not yet appear, but they are all there. The memory, the judgment, the invention, the feeling of right and wrong, are all in his mind, even of an infant just born. One by one they awake." His imagination—one of the earliest powers that awakens within him, even before he has passed through the mysteries of pap and found out that being naughty differs from being good—must be fed. And fed it will be; either on the make-believe talk of his sister Mary nursing her doll, the idle stories of Betsey, the nursemaid, when he is naughty, about "bogey" and the "black man" who carries off bad boys; or about the golden fairy who is to give him toffey and gingerbread—when he is good. By-and-by, as he grows older, his sister Mary reads to him, and at last he learns to read for himself, the charming adventures of the "Fox and the Crow," "Billy-goat Gruff," "Sinbad the Sailor," or "Diamonds and Pearls;" the delicious history of "Puss in Boots," the tragedy of "Blue Beard," or the heroic drama of "Jack the Giant-killer." But whichever of these, or a hundred other such delightful pages, it be, his faith is boundless. Happiest of mortals, for a time at least, he can believe all he reads; with the one happy proviso that if it is not true, it ought to be, ay, and is, because his sister says so. While he is absorbed in the misfortunes of the "Tin Soldier" or the "Ugly Duck," the breakfast bell is unheard, and dinner unheeded; he is feasting in Dreamland, on stirabout in the Giant's Castle, or on those famous cheesecakes of Queen Scheherezade, whose vital charm was pepper. Not that he is forgetful of fact, even while in the full pursuit of fiction. Indeed he is always burning for facts. He wishes to know what glass is, where Robinson Crusoe was buried, how much gold it takes to make the inside of a watch, why the sun sets later in June than December, what thunder is, if the end of the rainbow touches the ground, why firing off a cannon once made a man deaf, what sago is, and a thousand other things, which papa, not being a walking encyclopædia, is not always ready to tell him. And whatever answer he can obtain he is ready to believe implicitly, as long as he is dealt fairly with. Yet, though St. George and the Dragon, Ali Baba and Robinson Crusoe, are in one sense as true to him as the history of England, there are shades and degrees of belief in his own mind both as regards the domains of fact and fiction, which he cannot define, and of which he is scarcely sensible, yet on which he unconsciously acts; setting each narrative or story, tale or fable, romance or chronicle, in its own due place, and giving to each his own royal favor and approval as good, bad, or indifferent. A child in good sound health is insatiably curious, his thirst for fiction of one shape or other is quenchless; and if he never asks questions and cares nothing for "Jack and the Bean-stalk," or "The Lad who went to the North Wind," there is a screw loose somewhere or other; he is in a morbid, unhealthy state of body or mind, probably of both; his natural growth and tastes, as a child, are becoming stunted and diseased; forced into some narrow, petty channel, where ignorance or bigotry will soon blot out the freshness, grace and light that are childhood's most precious possessions.—*Quarterly Review.*

A Clerical Protest against "Pickwick."—A novel interruption to a "Penny Reading" entertainment occurred the other evening at Farndon, a village in Cheshire. One of the readers, a Mr. Phillips, commenced a passage from "Pickwick," when, without any explanation or warning whatever, the incumbent of the parish, who was present, peremptorily ordered the reader to stop; and, strange to say, the reader obeyed, and retired. The explanation which may be inferred from the exercise of priestly authority is, that Mr. Johnstone, the clergyman, did not consider "Pickwick" an improving book.—*Oswestry (Eng.) Advertiser.*

The Late Alexander Smith.—Those who have in their minds a certain ideal of the look and physical appearance to be expected in poets, who fancy them as persons all weirdly, ecstatic and wind-blown, would have had their ideal somewhat discomposed by their first sight of Alexander Smith. Even people who had no such ideal for all cases, but who had formed a preconception from Mr. Smith's early poems, found in him, when they came to know him, a very different sort of being from what they had pictured. He had a full sense of the fun of this himself. A light-built, modest youth of middle stature, or nearer the short than the tall, with lightish-brown hair worn close, a round but nowise singular head, a placid and shrewd expression of face, and a distinct but not disagreeable cast in one of his eyes—such was the Alexander Smith one saw just after he had become famous. Latterly he had become stouter about the shoulders and more manly-looking, with a tendency to baldness over the forehead, which gave a better impression of mental power. But the most remarkable thing about him was his wonderful quietness of demeanor. There was never a quieter man, one who could sit longer with others and obtrude himself less. People meeting him casually complained of this, and wanted more conversation, more of the poet. They might try him on this tack and that, but he foiled them, listening pleasantly to what was said, but keeping his own contributions to a minimum. When he was really known, one came to like this quietness, as but the social form of a mind of the most perfect good sense, incapable of flummery or pretence, and sagacious in taking the measure of persons and things around it, but kindly-humorous and acquiescent rather than explosive or aggressive. There was something even formidable in this power of at least never, in the midst of other people's rubbish, saying anything that was silly or untrue. With his familiar friends, however, in a walk or in a snug room, he was, though still far from loquacious, chatty enough. He talked racily and simply, but generally with a flavor of shrewdness and humor. "So-and-so," he would say, "is the finest fellow in the world, and I never come away from him without feeling rebuked by the contemplation of so lofty a standard; but then, you know, he's a great ass." Or, again, speaking of the reaction that had taken place against his own poetry, and of the ferocious onslaught upon him as a plagiary which had so much to do with this reaction, "One does feel these things," he said, "and it is queer to come out in the sunlight and walk along the street after you have read such a review of your book; but I find that all such chagrins pass off in exactly twenty-four hours." His fancy apparently was that every rotation of the earth brings things round again to the *status quo.* Nor was this mere talk. As the first sudden burst of applauses had never turned his head, so the contrary blast had no more than a twenty-four hours' effect upon his equanimity. He would have gone on to the end quietly, modestly, and like a man of the soundest sense.—*Macmillan's Magazine for February.*

The Glacial Period.—M. Babinet recently delivered an interesting lecture on the causes of the glacial period, which some geologists maintain to have existed many thousand years ago, while others equally eminent refuse to admit this theory. The opinion of the former is founded on the traces left on rocks, and still more on what are called erratic blocks—that is, enormous solitary blocks of stone found in plains where no similar rocks exist. Thus a block of granite in a granitic region creates no surprise; but if it be found in a region where no granite is to be met with for miles around, the question naturally arises, how did it get there? The theory by which this phenomenon is attempted to be explained, and certainly with great plausibility, is the following: At a certain period of our earth's existence its whole surface was nearly covered with ice, and the blocks of stone detached from the mountains by storms and other convulsions lay on large sheets of ice, which, as this glacial period gradually wore away, broke up, and were floated to great distances, until at length, in melting away, they deposited their blocks of stone on the bare ground. There are other arguments besides in favor of the glacial period, which we must pass over in silence in order to arrive at the main question treated by M. Babinet, viz.: Will the glacial period return, and must it return at stated times, destroying life on our globe for a few thousand years? To answer this question M. Babinet has recourse to the well-ascertained fact that our sun moves through space toward some point existing in the constellation of Hercules. It is, therefore, a planet belonging to a system, the centre or sun of which is too distant for us to descry. The planets of our solar system are but the satellites of our sun, which most probably describes an ellipse round its principal sun, but an ellipse thousands of times larger than our earth's orbit, and, consequently, thousands of years must elapse before our sun, after describing it, returns to its starting point. Now, as our seasons depend upon the distance of our earth from our sun, it is highly probable that the latter, in running its course round its sun, will produce seasons on a larger scale; it will get colder at one point than it is at another, and the cooling of our sun will occasion intense cold, that is, a glacial period on our globe, and conversely at the point where the temperature of our sun will increase, our globe must experience a torrid period.—*Galignani.*

A Royal Personage in a Lawsuit.—An heir apparent to one of the few crowns yet existing in Europe will be cited in a few days before the Metz Law Courts. M. van der Deale, the plaintiff, is not unknown to the Parisians. Some years ago he started the tavern Saucisse d'Or. Every evening, at a certain hour, among the sausages sold to his customers, he placed one containing a gold five-franc piece. The rush to his establishment caused such confusion in the neighborhood that the police interfered and stopped the practice, on the plea of its constituting a breach of the law as to lotteries. Selling golden sausages is evidently remunerative. M. van der Deale possessed and sold the chateau and demesne of Orfeuill to the Prince of Orange for the sum of 300,000 francs, for which sum the Prince signed a bill. His Royal Highness, it appears, tried to borrow 150,000 francs on the property from the Credit Foncier, which refused to accept the security. Failing in his attempt either to sell or to raise money on the estate, he commissioned one of his agents, M. Collier, to turn the demesne into a pasture farm, authorizing him to lay out 14,000 francs in the purchase of stock. The salesmaster not having been paid for his cattle, has sued M. Collier; and M. van der Deale not having been paid for his castle and demesne, sues the Prince. M. Jules Favre has been retained as counsel for the plaintiff, and M. Allou for His Royal Highness of Orange.—*Paris (Feb. 6) Correspondence of the London Star.*

How French Newspapers Improve their Circulation.—It is customary with most of the Paris papers to offer to their yearly subscribers what they call "primes," or premiums, as the new year approaches, with the view of inducing their old customers to renew their subscriptions and of gaining new ones. The condition is, however, that the subscription shall be for twelve months, paid in advance. The premium consists of books, of which they publish a long list, leaving to their friends, and those whom they hope to make friends, to choose any work from among them. A contract is concluded with some bookseller on whose shelves lies a stock which he has found it difficult to dispose of, and who admits that, however praiseworthy it is for a writer not to be bought, it is not an advantage that the same privilege should attach to his productions. After due examination, a selection of the least vendible part of the store is made, with a few works, with which the reading public is already familiar, thrown in to make the mass go off easier; and the books are handed over to the managers of the journals on conditions favorable to both parties. In a few days the foremost columns of the papers announce the treasures they have in store, the taste displayed in the choice of it, and the generosity of the proprietors in dispensing at half the selling price, sometimes at two-thirds—for the premium is never entirely gratis—to their sympathetic customers the cream of modern French literature. Some fifteen years since one paper went beyond its cotemporaries, and offered to those who subscribed for a year a ticket gratis to the London exhibition.

Isabella II.—One circumstance which doubtless contributes much to the unpopularity of the Queen is the want of punctuality which marks all her movements. She does not seem to have learned or appreciated the dictum of Louis le Grand, "*L'exactitude c'est la politesse des rois,*" and in this respect Her Majesty is decidedly not to be relied upon. Notwithstanding her professed admiration of everything Spanish, the Queen wears a bonnet in her drives; so do the little *Infantitas*, who are always taken out in separate carriages drawn by six mules, attended by their women, and generally hold little fans in their hands. Occasionally they are followed by a handsome *fourgon* and four, carrying the "Royal perambulator," into which they are removed on arriving at the "Prado" or the gardens of the Buen Retiro, which the Royal family, including the Queen, visit almost daily. The Queen is generally drawn by six or eight magnificent horses, but the Infantes and Infantas and their suites by mules. When the Queen goes to the theatre or drives out after sunset, she always employs mules, but they are splendid beasts, as large and almost as powerful as horses, with soft velvety coats on which patterns are cut, and the Royal arms are stamped on their haunches.—*Ocios de España.*

LOUISIANA.

Feeling About Negro Suffrage—The Free Labor Question—The South and the Constitutional Amendment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1867.

"I will hide myself behind the negro, and accept his fate," was the significant language of an intelligent Louisiana planter, lately addressed to a friend of mine. He is an intelligent, educated man, and has come to understand that first of all the negro question demands settlement; and whatever that settlement may be, even to the point of suffrage he is willing to accept it. To reconstruct the South by giving the negro a back place is not possible. Were all the South as wise as this gentleman, our troubles were at an end. Justice to the negro will bring peace and prosperity. Nothing else will. This opinion, is, I believe, gaining ground among thinking men. They begin clearly to see, what many others saw long ago, that their prosperity as planters depends upon their securing the confidence and friendship of the blacks, who must be the laborers, and that whatever is necessary to gain and maintain that confidence must be granted. The blacks must have schools—they will not be content without them; they must have their civil rights fully guaranteed; they must have the ballot. Sensible men are dismissing their prejudices, one by one, as the animosities of the war wear off, and their interests compel them to the new measures of freedom. Friends from different places tell me that many Southern planters now discuss the question of negro suffrage with much more candor than they did a year ago. It has ceased to be the bugbear it was. The people are becoming familiar with it, and when once it is adopted, it will lose all its terrors. Could the politicians and partisan papers of the South be silenced, and the people be allowed a free expression of their sentiments, especially those who took part in the war, I think the result would be somewhat encouraging. I am fully aware of the rebellious spirit which still exists at the South, and of the large class of desperate men who are allowed to defy law and outrage the rights of Union men and freedmen, but still there is a considerable and a growing class of better disposed citizens who will not be displeased with decided radical measures on the part of the Government. At any rate, whatever their private feelings, self-interest will lead them to say: "We will hide ourselves behind the negro, and accept his fate."

I think the problem of free labor has a fairer chance for solution in Louisiana than in many other of the Southern States, because her soil is rich and largely remunerative to labor, and therefore the inducement will be proportionately great to the planters to hold out encouragements to laborers to come here and be content. To develop the vast agricultural resources of this State more "hands" are needed. To get them and retain them they must be treated well. As I have intimated, this has ceased to be an experiment on some plantations. The success is perfect. "At the close of the war," said a planter, "my servants were shy of me, but I have now gained their confidence, and they want to stay with me." This is the gentleman who is hiding himself behind the negro. By so doing he is making himself more conspicuous for his good sense. He encourages schools and churches, and will "accept" whatever else must come.

In the town of Plaquemine there lives a gentleman who formerly owned 260 negroes. When the war came on he liberated them, telling them he would hire them if they wished to remain. They did so, and he paid them their wages every month. At the end of a month if one was dissatisfied he would say to him, you can leave it you choose, and he would hire another man in his place. In this case the transition from slavery to freedom was easy. The employer worked his plantation all through the war and made money; his laborers were satisfied, and staid with him when the war was over. But his Creole neighbors pursued another policy, which provoked the hostility of the blacks, who, when freedom came, deserted their old masters and left them to hunt up new laborers—a matter by no means agreeable. Whence the difference in the two cases as to the question of free labor? In the disposition of the two classes of men. Just so it is to-day. Fair dealing solves the problem.

In connection with this I will add that I think the Southern people would rather Congress should enact for them the Constitutional Amendment, or any other measure of reconstruction, than do it themselves. The leaders will not, of course, vote to disfranchise themselves, and the people do not like to disfranchise a particular class, when they were all alike involved in rebellion. It is a point of honor with them and there is some reason in it. Let Congress, then, enact reasonable legislation, and the South will submit. Don't let Congress be afraid.

I have given the bright side of our affairs. There is also a dark side. Human life in very many cases is little regarded, and murder goes unpunished. Union men are persecuted and find no redress. One most excellent Northern man, whom I well know, and whom all know to esteem, a gentleman, a patriot, a Christian, has been forced to abandon his position in this city and return North. He was set upon by Southern enemies and his life put in jeopardy. Had he remained, he would doubtless have been murdered.

Last week a lady was buried here whose fate and that of her husband, Capt. Temple, deserves the serious consideration of all loyal people. She fell a victim to rebel cruelty. Herself a loyal Tennesseean, she shared with her husband the annoyances and insults which were heaped upon him by his neighbors in Arkansas, and at length fled from her home—which a force of twenty men, dispatched at Capt. Temple's request by Gen. Sheridan, for the protection of his property and family, were unable to save from a brutal mob of Texans and Arkansians. She fled in an ox-cart, exposed to the inclement Winter weather for several days and nights. Soon after their arrival in this city, the unfortunate wife expired. She was followed to her grave by a few loyal friends, among them Gen. Mower, Gen. Hatch and Judge Warmoth. In what country do we live that such crimes, and such misfortunes can occur, and there is no redress!

Word has just come from Columbus, Miss., of another tragedy in that tragical State—a colored church, built last year by the Methodist Episcopal Church North, burnt to the ground by enemies, and the colored sexton with it! He, poor fellow, was asleep in the loft, and perished in the flames, going home in a chariot of fire. This, alas, is but a single instance out of many hundreds of similar cases.

In Baton Rouge, a colored Baptist Church was allowed to worship in the vestry of the "white" meeting-house, until one day a Northern minister preached for them, when the white pastor, who was present, and heard the sermon, told his sable brethren that if they ever had a Yankee preacher in that place again he would have them out of it. He had no objection to what was said, but he wouldn't have a Yankee in the house. This determined the colored church to go out and build for themselves, and not long since they had raised $3,000 for their lot. The blanched preacher deserves a vote of thanks.

A Union gentleman, who recently moved from Memphis to Somerville, a suburban village, was murdered twenty-four hours after his arrival with his family, by an ex-rebel soldier. He had been threatened with death if he came, and the threat was made good without delay. The murderer was arrested and executed—not so fast, dear reader, the case was brought up for trial, when the Judge decided that there was some provocation and released the prisoner.

But we gladly turn from these sickening incidents to one or two facts of an encouraging character. Your readers have perhaps read of Jos. E. Davis, brother of Jeff., having leased two of his (restored) plantations in Mississippi, to B. T. Montgomery and other colored men, formerly his "business managers," for a term of years, said Montgomery having "projected a community of his own people." A gentleman recently from Vicksburgh informs me that Mr. Montgomery, after looking into the matter, concluded they would rather buy than lease, and laid the case before Mr. Davis. They found by calculation that it would cost no more to buy the land than to hire it for ten years, and at the end of the time they would be owners. Mr. Davis, after advising with Gen. [illegible], and receiving the promise of still [illegible] [illegible] (the negroes not being popular or legal in Mississippi) has agreed to sell the land (40,000 acres) to the blacks, in lots, at $10 an acre, allowing ten years in which to make the payment. Here is progress where least expected.

I am informed, that a gentleman who has a large plantation near Baton Rouge, (a Southern but Union man,) intends, this season, to divide his place into ten or twelve lots, putting a smart negro over each, and giving him one-half the crop. This is virtually taking the blacks into partnership. Another planter, in Terre Bonne Parish, divides the management of his place with an intelligent black man, who procures the labor, while the gentleman himself attends to the finances. All this looks in the right direction.

Your readers are already aware that Hon. Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, lately delivered a speech to the citizens of New-Orleans, in which he made some remarkable statements. For instance, he said, as my ears can vouch, that Louisiana had done nothing which should work a forfeiture of any of her rights as a State, and he told the people, "in the name of upward of a million and a half of voters in the section to which he belongs, to be firm and unyielding, to make no concession of rights that should be theirs under the existing Constitution." He counseled them to prefer death to submission. All which was very singular advice to give—only that Mr. Voorhees is a Copperhead of the most venomous character. The New-Orleans *Crescent* of to-day has a remarkable article upon the above speech, which cannot be particularly agreeable to the Northern Democrat who came down here to incite them to resistance. The substance of the article is, that the Democratic Party at the North cannot be relied upon to stand by the South in the last extremity. The editor cites the language of the New-York *World*, "the chief organ of the Northern Democracy," in its controversy with the *Tribune*, as proof that "the North—including Radicals, Moderate Republicans and Democrats—is still prepared, should occasion arise, to act as a practical unit in maintaining the authority of the Federal Government in its present scope, no matter how bitter the grievance, no matter how horrible the despotism which might drive subject communities in a less fortunate section into a desperate resistance." The meaning of all this is, that in the opinion of the editor of the *Crescent*, the people of Louisiana would better not attempt to force the resistance to measures for its government established by Congress. Sensible people here are beginning to see that Northern Copperheads are their worst enemies. Let Congress do its duty, and with the blessing of "our fathers' God," all will be well.

ALPHA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Prices of Real Estate in Columbia—Dancing Baptists—Hamburgh and Columbia Railroad—Prices of Labor—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Columbia, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1867.

The value of real estate in this city has very materially changed since the war. The most valuable residences before the war would have sold for from $10,000 to $15,000 each, in gold. The same are now valued at from $7,000 to $10,000 each, in National currency. This is a decline of from 30 to 33 per cent., reckoning gold and National currency as of equal value; but if the difference in value between gold and National currency be reckoned, the decline amounts to nearly 50 per cent. Small houses, cottages, and that style of houses, sell for about the same prices now in National currency that they did before the war in gold, the decline in price of this style of property being about that of the value of National money. The rent of large dwelling-houses has also materially declined; while that of cottages has advanced about as much as gold has. A cottage that before the war would command a rent of $500 in gold will now command about $700 in national currency. Lots and houses in the business portion of the city have scarcely a fixed value yet; but in general prices are considerably below those of other years, and the tendency during the past two months is decidedly to still lower figures. A few business firms have recently closed with consignments; and merchants are advertising constantly in the daily papers that goods are on sale at and below New-York prices, at and below cost, &c. These things indicate a degree of languor in trade at the State capital that has not been felt at any time since the close of the war. The undecided and unfavorable action of Congress has doubtless had its influence upon business here; but the great and controlling cause of this languor is the failure of the crops almost all over the State last year. The farmer has no money to pay cash with, and the merchant cannot sell on time because he has not sufficient capital to enable him to do so. Thus it comes that the farmer does not purchase and the merchant languishes upon his counters, or consigns his stock in trade to the creditor who cannot await his tardy profits. Brisk trade and large profits are in prospective, it may be, but bankruptcy is at our doors—a tangible fact in our present.

DANCING BAPTISTS.

Among the moral phenomena that have characterized the negro since his emancipation is one that has been referred to in Mississippi and Louisiana within the last few months. This is a new style—new rites—in religious services. In the Southwest the change has been mentioned as a lapsing back into the old rites of barbarism. Nothing of that kind has developed itself here; but a new style of worship is prevailing in more than one portion of this city. This new style is dancing. The sect—if it is entitled to the name of sect—is called among the negroes themselves the Dancing Baptists. They meet for religious exercises every fortnight, on Saturday night. The first hour or two—say from 10 to 12 o'clock—are taken up with singing in the usual way, prayers and exhortation. Then follows the dancing. The leader of the class takes a central position in the room, and around him are ranged the dancers in couples. They dance to the singing of hymns, keeping time in regular cadence; and change from one figure to another in a great variety of ways, sometimes passing around and across by twos, and sometimes with hands linked, forming a general circle in the "hands-round" style. This saltatory devotion they frequently keep up until broad daylight on Sunday morning, when the devotees retire to their homes. The regular churches, however, are conducted after the manner of former times; and these Dancing Baptists appear to be of of the nature of class-meetings, and are conducted as a kind of aside-scene to the church proper.

HAMBURGH AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

The Hamburgh and Columbia Railroad gets on but slowly. Most of the grading at the Columbia end is nearly done; but the impression that prevails in best informed circles is that the road will hardly transmit a train of cars before Christmas of the present year. Here, as in most undertakings of a similar kind, the progress of the work depends upon the freedmen; and they show their characteristic fickleness by engaging readily one day and running away the next. One Superintendent of contract for grading states he has now about 100 hands under his management, but, from his past experience with them, would not be surprised to have only ten to-morrow. This has happened to him more than once. Freedmen work here at this kind of work—digging and carting dirt—for about ten dollars a month. Freedmen labor ranges in price from ten to twenty dollars a month for common labor. Of course artisans command higher wages—from twenty-five to a hundred dollars a month. White labor is higher, because it is better, and because when the white laborer engages to do work he sticks to his contract.

THE WEATHER.

For the past week we have had the soft, balmy weather of early Spring. We have not needed fires for comfort, either nights or mornings for the most days this week. Violets and daisies everywhere indicate the near approach of Spring. The hazy atmosphere of the changing season also imparts an April look to the sky. We shall have repeated frosts after this, but these balmy days are not dreaming of such a thing.

BOISE.

KENTUCKY.

Union Convention in Louisville—Its Significant Action.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Saturday night, Feb. 16, 1867.

A Union Nominating Convention held here to-night appointed 139 city and fifteen county delegates to the twenty-sixth Convention, among them Hons. Jas. Speed and W. P. Thomasson, Cols. B. H. Bristow and J. F. Buckner, Senator W. H. Grainger, Representatives Martin Bijur, J. M. Armstrong and H. G. Van Seggern. It resolved that the Union men of Kentucky stand with the Union men of the country now as through the war; that we believe in the right of the loyal people of the United States, through their representatives in both Houses of Congress, to settle the terms on which the disturbed relations of the rebellious States to the Union may be restored; that, in common with the Union men of other States, North and South, we insist on such terms as will make a speedy restoration of the South to its former position in the Union compatible with the continued safety of the Republic, and the complete protection of all loyal men throughout the land; that we pledge ourselves to confront and combat the spirit of the so-called Democracy of Kentucky in any shape it may assume; that we indorse the objects and purposes of the call for the Union State Convention; and that we heartily approve the course of our Senator Grainger and Representatives Van Seggern, Bijur and Armstrong, in acting to ratify the fourteenth article of the amendments to the National Constitution, and in adhering to principle and refusing to compromise in the late Senatorial contest.

Louisville, Sunday, Feb. 17, 1867.

The mail cut short my report of the "Radical" meeting last night. Mr. [illegible], being called on, spoke at length. He said he found that most of the sixty odd Representatives and twenty-four Senators who voted against the amendment had not even read it; that they denounced it without knowing anything about it, or giving a single intelligent reason for their denunciation. He appealed to all Kentucky Unionists to stand in the pending canvass as the dozen or more Senators and some thirty Representatives had stood for Randall, Peale, Speed and Bristow in the Senatorial contest. Conservatives who had so denounced them became amazed at their firmness when they stood out forty to forty-four strong against all threats and opposing chances. The denouncers turned in vain into barterers and beggars. He pronounced the doom of Kentucky conservatism. Its final triumph was the election of Garret Davis. If not dead, he would, as the first thing to be done, fight it out of the way. If it could stand much or any longer the attacks of both the "Radicals" and the "rebels," it was of tougher stuff than he took it to be. We must, on the stump and through a Press of our own, exert all our energies to advocate and maintain and secure the triumph of what we conceive to be right, and to confute, denounce and overthrow what we conceive to be wrong. We must not be afraid to speak out our sentiments at all times and places, in season and out of season, through evil report as good report. We, of the minority in Kentucky, must fight on, after thorough organization, till we shall have removed every conservative obstruction, caused the promulgation of Kentucky ideas to cease, and become the great and lasting majority.

The following joint resolution, offered the 14th, by Hon. Joshua F. Bell, (conservative,) passed, 87 to 1—12 Representatives (Radicals) absent or not voting:

"That this Assembly and the people of Kentucky are unalterably opposed to negro suffrage, whether unlimited or special, general or qualified, and they do most earnestly protest against the passage of any law by Congress which has for its object the extension of such suffrage in any State or Territory."

I presume this or a similar resolution will pass the Senate. The "Radicals" voting for it, however, voted the 8th ult. against the rejection and for the adoption of the proposed 14th amendment, which, I presume, will be the cardinal plank of the "Radical" State Convention.

This joint resolution offered to-day by Jas. M. Corbin, of Boone County, (Democrat,) passed, 59 to 23, some seven Radicals absent or not voting, (after Col. Wolford's motion to dispense with rule requiring joint resolutions to lie on table one day, had been adopted by 56 to 23:)

"That the people of the State of Kentucky are unalterably opposed to the movements now being made in the Congress of the United States to place the people of the Southern States under military rule, the tendency of which is to military despotism, the most intolerable of all forms of Government, contrary to the spirit of the Union of the States, and subversive of the principles upon which the Government was founded, and they here enter their protest against all such action by Congress."

The Senate (excepting, of course, most or all of its dozen Radicals) is expected to enter its solemn protest against the same.

PONTIAC.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Duty of Appraisers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of the case of J. Houldsworth & Co. vs. S. Draper, late Collector of Customs, as published in your issue of 17th inst., it is stated that the Judge who presided at the trial of the cause made the following remarks.

"I am very much surprised that the Government ever attempted to defend this case, and the only way to account for it is, that there was an effort on the part of the Appraisers to ignore the act of Congress of 1861."

Assuming that your reporter has accurately quoted the learned Judge, it is certainly a very grave charge against the then Appraisers—officers sworn to support the laws—that they made "an effort" to "ignore" or nullify an existing statute of the United States.

From what motive they could have made such "an effort" in behalf of the United States, and against the legal rights of importers, it is not easy to conjecture. Had they assumed a contrary attitude a motive not very creditable might have suggested itself to suspicious or prejudiced minds; but as it is apparent, if the Judge's allegation be true, that the "effort" was in favor of the revenue to be collected, it is a remarkable case for a censure so severe as must certainly be implied from the observation which he thought proper to make.

The object of these lines being to point out the undeserved remark of the learned Judge (and to the report of the case otherwise) a statement of facts will suffice.

The Appraisers are not the authority for determining the rates of duty on imported merchandise. The law expressly imposes such determination upon the Collector. The Appraisers are required to report to the Collector the facts as to the materials of which articles are composed in the language of the existing tariff acts. That this was correctly done in Houldsworth's case fully appears in the published report.

It is also enjoined upon the Appraisers by Treasury regulation, that they shall state in their reports "for the information of the Collector," their opinion as to what schedule the article belongs for rate of duty. This opinion was duly furnished by the Appraisers, and although decided by the learned Judge to be unsound, or at variance with the law in his judgment, does not necessarily show "an effort" to "ignore" a law of the United States. And it further appears that the Collector (notwithstanding that "his experts and those of the Naval office, one and all, concurred with the appellants, and dissented from the opinions of the Appraisers expressed in their report,") [see his letter,] assessed the duties according to the rates given by the Appraisers in their opinion.

Now, a word as to the Appraisers' opinion on the rate of duty pronounced at variance with law in so forcible a manner by the Court.

Appraisers are required to have and give opinions on the construction of certain revenue laws, and in doubtful cases it is their duty so to express them, that the Government may have an opportunity of revising and correcting their errors, which it will not have if such errors are in favor of the importer, and they are bound to shape their action in accordance with the decisions and views of the Treasury Department.

On the importations of Messrs. Houldsworth—in which both the reports of the Collector and Appraisers were read in Court, but care taken only to publish that of the Collector, whose officers "one and all" agreed with the appellants—the Appraiser's opinions were (as will appear by the perusal of their report annexed,) mainly determined by decisions of the Treasury Department in analogous cases, to which they refer in their report. And, with great respect and deference for the decision of the learned Judge on the trial, grave doubts have been expressed by legal gentlemen whether, since subsequent legislation by the act of 1864, the clauses in the acts of 1861 and 1862 for embroideries, relied on by the Judge, have any lawful existence whatever.

It will be noticed that the provision for duty as to articles embroidered states "if not otherwise provided for." Now the act of 1864, under which Messrs. Houldsworth's importations were made, did have a provision which embraced, as to materials, the goods in question.

The only point of law was whether the act of 1864 could, by general terms, override the special term for goods embroidered in the acts of 1861 and 1862. The Treasury Department decided in this, as it had in some other cases, that it did supersede the special term—and stated among other reasons that to admit the claim of the appellants would be practically the means of entirely nullifying subsequent acts which provided higher rates of duty for cotton, silk, worsted and woolen goods.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that, from the circumstances of the case as detailed, and the following report made by the appraisers, "an effort" (on their part) to "ignore" existing laws of the United States was not made in a manner deserving of denouncement from the bench.

P.

Office of the United States Appraisers,
Port of New-York,
New-York, March 22, 1865.

Sirs: In the matter of the inclosed appeal of Messrs. Webster and Craig, attorneys, we have to report as to the first article named therein, "embroidered wool covers," that we found and returned them as "manufactures of wool embroidered with silk, silk not chief value," and expressed also on invoice our opinion that the proper rate of duty thereon was 24 cents per pound, and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the second sub-division, fifth section, act of June 30, 1864, commencing with the words "on woolen cloths," and ending with the words "*ad valorem*," where they first occur. This opinion is in conformity with the heretofore expressed views of the Department in analogous cases. (See decisions on appeal B. Poland, 29th July, 1861, appeal of S. McLean & Co., 26th January, 1863, appeal of C. Hale, 11th February, 1865.) The appellants lose sight of the fact that the embroidery clause in section 22, act March, 1861, and in section 13, act July 1862, contains the words "not otherwise provided for," and they are in *error* in their statement on the third page of appeal commencing with the words "that is indisputable."

As to the second article named in the appeal "embroidered cotton and worsted reps," (not dress goods,) we state that they were reported under the clause in the 4th subdivision, 5th section, act of June, 1864, for "manufactures of worsted or of which worsted shall be a component material," at 50 per cent. ad valorem. We find ample authority for the principle on which we form this opinion in the decisions of the Department on brass padlocks, of Oct. 3, 1864; on camera tubes, Oct. 17, 1864; and on submarine telegraph," March 18, 1865.

It may be proper further to state that sections 20, act of March, 1861, and in act of July, 1862, have always been construed and acted on as only applicable to goods commercially known as "embroideries," and not to manufactures of any material to which some embroidery may be added. Any other or different construction could be made to nullify entirely the wool, worsted, silk, cotton and flax clauses in the existing tariff acts, by adding an embroidered figure or stripe, of either little value or which might be removed at pleasure, after saving or evading a difference of 5.15 or 25 per cent. in the duties.

Respectfully,
(Signed by all the Appraisers.)

To the Collector.

United States Consulates Abroad.

Cologne, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You do well in suggesting, in an editorial notice of one of the last numbers of your valuable paper, the continuation of a United States Consulate-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, as well as of a change in regard to many other German and Continental Consulates.

One of the most important Consulates of the United States is that at Aix la Chapelle, in Prussia, which comprehends the District of Elberfeld, Barnieu, Crefeld, this city, &c. In this district are the great cloth, ribbon, cotton, silk, iron fabrics, &c., of which great quantities are exported to the United States—last year to an amount exceeding 7,000,000 thalers.

The Consulate-General for Prussia, however, ought to be located at Frankfort-on the-Main. This is the great moneyed capital of Germany, and the great emporium from which immense quantities of Rhine wine, leather, leather goods, furs, jewelry, &c., are shipped to the United States. The same amounted last year to over 7,000,000 florins. When I say it is the moneyed capital of Germany, I must allude to the fact that all the great European loans are negotiated there, and that its capital exceeds that of any other town in Germany, and furnishes the money used in trade and manufactures almost exclusively in the Duchy of Nassau, Rhenish Prussia, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and in a great degree by the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Paper from nearly all Germany is more or less discounted in Frankfort, and the rate of interest is generally lower there than in any other city of the world. To-day, for instance, it is only 2¼ to 2¾ per cent., and abundant at these rates. Besides, Frankfort is the great market for American stocks. More are bought and sold there than in all the rest of Europe put together, and the coupons, too, of American stocks are collected there. With its 300 bankers and its capital, it wields a great influence in Germany. When Gen. Manteuffel threatened to plunder the city last Summer, unless the citizens paid him an additional sum of 25,000,000 of florins, Baron Charles Rothschild told him that Frankfort was the richest city in Germany and he could easily take the 25,000,000 by force, with his bayonets; yes, he could take that amount from the vaults of his (Rothschild's) own banking house; but should he actually levy that amount, his house alone was able to bankrupt all Prussia! It is well known how much terror that threat carried to Berlin, the National Bank of which had got so hard run as to pay out copper to its bill-holders, while on the contrary, when the intended guerrilla plundering was about to take place in Frankfort, the bank of that city called all its bill-holders and depositors to come and take the coin, as it had enough in its vaults to pay all liabilities!

There is but little need of a Consulate-General at Berlin, as we have an Ambassador there. Other nations take this matter much in the same light of the substance of your editorial notice. France, Italy and Austria retain their Consul-Generals in Frankfort; Greece, Sweden, Portugal, &c., have appointed theirs, and England continues her Consul, with the view of raising him, too, to the rank of Consul-General. I beg further to remark, that Frankfort is not only the seat of the great Post-office establishment of the Prince of Tour-a Taxis and the principal Custom-house Department, but it is also the residence of the Governor of the District, Baron von Paton, and yearly visited by thousands and thousands of American travelers. In short, the financial, industrial, political and social importance of Frankfort is such that it is impossible for her to fail to the rank of a provincial city.

G. A.

Causes of Changes in the Earth's Surface.

Whitby, C. W., Monday, Feb. 11, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was reading recently, in a provincial paper, a report, clipped from your columns, of a lecture by Prof. Agassiz on the "Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon," and in it a theory was advanced to account for the formation of the mountain chains of the earth, for which I think a better one can be substituted.

As the subject is one of general interest, I hope you will be able to spare a sufficient space in your columns to give it a little ventilation. The Professor is made to say that "while the earth was cooling the crust contracted the same as a hot iron contracts with cooling, and as the cooling and contracting went on, the earth's crust shrivelled and folded itself, thereby forming all sorts of irregularities, our great mountains are nothing but these upheavals owing to the shrinking of the earth's surface." If a force which is operating at the present time, and of which our senses give us evidence, can be shown to be sufficient to account for the phenomena in question, no one, I believe, will be more ready to indorse it than the Professor himself. Such a force, I believe, is to be found in the pressure caused by the transference of the matter composing the crust of the earth from one locality to another, through the agency of rivers, tides, currents, corals, &c. Perhaps the most apposite illustration of my meaning will be furnished by the River Amazon itself. I have not the computations at hand; but the amount of detrital matter brought down by the Amazon and its affluents and deposited over its delta must be enormous. Now, as everything points to the probability that the crust of the earth incloses and rests on a fluid mass, a constant thinning of one part by the abrasion of its surface and thickening of another adjacent must at some time or other cause a subsidence of the one and consequent elevation of the other. Let us suppose, then, that the delta of the Amazon, influenced by such a cause, should either gradually or suddenly be depressed more or less over a considerable part of its surface. Where, in such a case, would the underlying and displaced molten matter be driven to? The continent being almost insular, the crust of the earth forming it descends in all parts as you recede from the shore; South America, in fact, may be looked on as a hummock on the earth's surface, partially inclosing the fluid beneath it. Any depression of the sides of the hummock must force the incompressible fluid beneath to elevate the central parts and force itself through cracks and volcanoes to the surface, unless, indeed, some weaker place should be found at a more remote part of the inclosing crust.

Thus, then, the depression of the delta of the Amazon would lift to a greater elevation the chain and slopes of the Andes. Thus, also, the subsidence of the delta of the Mississippi would cause eruptions from the volcanoes of Mexico, Guatemala and the West India Islands.

Another cause of subsidence, and consequently of elevation, must be in the great and continual deposit of coral rock on the bottom of the ocean. This, while a local cause of thickening of the earth's crust, must be the result of a general weakening in other places, as the carbonate of lime extracted from the sea water and deposited on its bottom must be from contributions furnished by all the rivers of the earth. I have said enough, I think, to make plain the idea I wish to advance, and I will not occupy space by adverting to the many speculations which the scientific mind might indulge in, in connection with it. I will only add that the ideas advanced in this letter seem to the writer to explain the phenomena connected with earthquakes, better than any other explanation yet given, and also, to furnish a cause for the well-known subsidence of some parts of the earth's surface, and elevation of others.

ENQUIRER.

The Republic of Chili.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was with much pleasure and satisfaction that I read in your excellent paper of the 18th inst. an article entitled "A Model Republic," in which—giving an account of the recent loan of $10,000,000 negotiated in London by the Government of Chili—you bestow such generous but well-merited eulogies.

It has appeared to me that an act of justice, such as the article referred to contains, toward a country far away, and unfortunately but little known in ours, deserves a manifestation of gratitude on the part of all those who, like myself, are proud in calling it their home, and are so deeply interested in its progress and success.

It is a common occurrence to see in newspapers, in books of travel, and hear in public lectures, the Republic of Chili denounced as anarchical and disorganized—confounding its fair name and fame with some of its sister Republics, which are unfortunately in such sad condition.

Chili, which has for many years enjoyed the most profound peace in its interior, entirely free from fratricidal strife and partisan discord, offers to the foreigner the most ample and solid guarantees in his enjoyment of religious liberty, and in the security of life and property; and in England, where she borrows money, it is well known that her obligations are met with a religious punctuality unequaled in the financial world of Europe. Her fertile soil and commercial activity offer a wide field to industry and labor; her railroads, her mines, her school system, are all subjects well worthy the study and appreciation of the sons of this great and prosperous nation. Would that all the writers for the Press in this country might follow your example when the occasion offers for speaking of Chili! They would do not only an act of justice, but an important service to all those who, desirous of seeking their fortunes in foreign countries, might wish to direct their steps to a Republic tranquil, prosperous and happy, with a climate unequaled, where taxes are light, land plenty and cheap, and the name of liberty unsullied.

Accept, therefore, Sir, the expression of my most heartfelt thanks for your good words in favor of the home of my adoption—the home of my affections.

Yours respectfully,
DANIEL YOACJAM.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1867.

Rents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in recent issues of your valuable journal references to rents, the writer begs to call attention to some causes which your articles do not include. And first in the catalogue is the constant increase in population. While this pressing demand for houses is remarked in nearly every place of any considerable size, the metropolitan character of New-York renders it emphatically so here. Accessions from the country, and from smaller cities, are constantly being made. This increase is far in advance of the production of houses, and this presents the case in another light. Why, if the letting of houses is thus profitable, should not capitalists invest when the return promises so much? A large operator in real estate, having the most abundant means of knowing, has stated the number of houses actually wanted in this City to be ten thousand.

But is it really the case that the building and letting of houses is largely remunerative? Does not the fact that the supply is so far less than the demand go far to prove the contrary to be true? Men do not hesitate to invest their capital where the return promises to be liberal. Certain it is that no permanent depreciation can take place in real estate in a city whose present prosperity is an earnest of future greatness.

Again, the greatly increased value of property in the vicinity of marked public improvements, as in the case of Central Park, is due to causes inevitable in their results. The occupant beholds at his very door a magnificent landscape, to decorate which millions of dollars have been expended. Property adjacent to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, has undergone a marked change, and this while the improvements, although projected on a grand scale, are, as yet, only begun. Thus it will appear that these incidents of all large cities impose heavy burdens on those who live in proximity, as well as greatly increase taxes on all property, and thereby operate to increase rents throughout the City.

A CITIZEN.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1867.

City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are we never to have justice to the poor and hard-working citizens of this City from the City Railroads? The grinding and shameless exaction of 97½ cents taken out of the hard earnings of the poor on every $6 they pay for fares, should be at once prohibited. The railroads were probably making forty to eighty per cent. per annum when they received five cents fare, and at that time ought to have been compelled to put down the price to three cents. But see the bare-faced avarice of these monopolies. The United States ask them for a revenue of two and a-half cents on every one hundred passengers, with authority to collect this from the passengers, and presto, instead of two and a-half cents on every $5 they were before entitled to receive, they at once charged one hundred cents advance. When, after enjoying these exactions for years, they were compelled to issue tickets, they are made so difficult to procure, from being sold only at one remote place up-town, and then only $1 worth at a time, that it is a practical nullification of the law; for on the railroad on which the writer's observation is based, not one passenger in ten is supplied with tickets, nor can he get them without costing more in time and fare than he would save. Why don't our Legislature compel, and without a moment's delay, these cormorants who are sucking the life-blood out of the poor, to put down the price to every passenger, not only to five cents, but to three or four, where it ought to remain till it should go lower. It is disgraceful for any man to sit in our legislative halls for a day, and allow these robberies to continue.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

The Public Parks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Murphy has done a good act, and one which is worthy of emphatic public approbation, in introducing a resolution into the Legislature, that the public City parks be placed under the control of the "Commissioners of the Central Parks." The abominable "Ring," whose headquarters are in the City Hall, extends even to the little enclosures, or breathing spots set apart from bricks and mortar on Manhattan Island. In all these inclosures, embracing Reservoir, Washington, Union, Madison, and other squares, on City parks, there are from six to a dozen men employed in each the year round, at most exorbitant wages, when one-third of the number would do more work, and keep the grounds in infinitely better order, and at one-half the wages paid these idlers and vagabonds. The contemplated "care" taken of these public parks can only be estimated by contrast with the superb condition of even the worst parts of Central Park. The whole thing is a contemptible sham, a miserable effort to give employment to scores of idle, vagabond men the year round, who do little or nothing the live-long winter, and who only offer an apology for what they call "summer care of the public parks." It is quite time this feature of the despicable "City Hall ring" was broken up. Placing these little parks under the regular "Commissioners" will do it effectually.

MADISON-SQUARE.

Railways Over, Under and On the Ground.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with some interest your editorial in this morning's Times, headed "Yet Another Railway Proposed," and more particularly the closing remark, where you speak of the multiplicity of plans "to relieve New-York," creating hopeless confusion, &c.

It has very often occurred to me that if the City papers would spend more time in discussing, and the Legislature and its Committees more time in investigating the abuses of the present system of transit throughout the City, and its entire want of adaptation to the convenience and wants of the community, we would be likely in the end to reach some substantial relief.

Suppose that some man of high standing and great experience in all matters of freight and passenger transit were to be employed to take the entire charge of this whole matter, with all the power that the Legislature and municipal authorities could give him, for the purpose of regulating the points of arrival and departure of passengers and freight, and their transit through the City; and then fix the fares in the City horse-cars at six cents for seated passengers, four cents for those allowed to stand inside the cars, and two cents for those who are compelled to stand outside, or hang on the platform; and fine them at least $1 for every passenger that applies for transportation and is not furnished with it in some form, within a reasonable time; and I will guarantee that in less than six months your papers will not be crowded with notices and communications respecting underground and overground railroads; and the Legislature will be relieved from many of the visionary schemes that now appear to monopolize its time.

It appears to me that it would be eminently proper to give us all the facilities that can be made available on the surface of the ground, before sending us either up into the air, or down among the water and gas pipes, drains and sewers of the City.

S.

New-York, Feb. 21, 1867.

Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a devotee of our beautiful Park and a lover of all its denizens. How painful then in my first visit since the snow departed, to find the sad havoc of Winter and neglect. The dove-cote, once filled with birds—though their needless confinement to that wire prison was always a sadness—now utterly silent and forsaken. The deer Park is in nearly the same desolate condition. The sparrows, like other winged visitants, few and far between—while of the pretty robbins I saw but two. And all this cruel destruction, as I found on inquiry, was owing to the insufficient or unsuitable food, unsheltered exposure to the elements, or the violence of stray marauders. This surely is without excuse. These animals with moderate care can bear our Winter, and small would be the cost or care to preserve them as fit and charming ornaments of the Park. Many this Summer will miss them, and will deplore with me their absence and their fate.

And where was their good friend Bergh? Shall every needless abuse of horse or dog or turtle be duly visited, and such wholesale havoc by heartless neglect be permitted?

Let us at least hope for correction and improvement hereafter. Yours,

RUS IN URBE.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 24, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Feb. 23 by Ocean Telegraph. The most important news is from Spain, where the people, goaded to desperation by a long course of tyranny, appear to be on the verge of insurrection.

Consul Dudley, at Liverpool, has commenced a suit to recover the steamship *Alexandra* for the United States.

Garibaldi is at present at Florence. He intends, in a few days, to visit Venice.

Yesterday, for the first time in the world, the closing commercial intelligence of London and Liverpool was published in New-York on the same day. The Cable dispatch giving the closing quotations, could not have left London before 4 o'clock P. M., and yet it was received in New-York at noon of the same day. This gives a little less than one hour for transmission between the two cities.

CONGRESS.

A bill passed the Senate yesterday authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the iron-clad *Onondaga* to George Quintard, on payment by him of the sum of $759,673, the amount advanced to him by the Government. The House joint resolution, prohibiting the payment to any person who aided or sympathized with the rebellion, any sum for claims which accrued prior to the 13th of April, 1861, was passed. The object of the bill is to prevent any payments being made to officers of the army or navy who joined the rebellion. The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up, and gave rise to considerable debate. It appropriates $2,700,000 for the support of the various Indian tribes. The Senate went into Executive session without having acted definitely on the bill. At the evening session the Indian Appropriation Bill was again taken up, and after having been discussed and amended, was passed.

The House in Committee of the Whole took up the bill making certain appropriations for the civil expenses of the Government. The bill received numerous amendments and was discussed at great length, after which it was reported to the House. The entire day was thus consumed and the bill was finally passed at the evening session. The bill to make valid certain acts done and proclamations issued by the President in suppressing the rebellion was taken up. It also indemnifies officers of the army for acts committed by order of their superior officers. Mr. Wilson having the close of the debate, portioned out his time to the opponents of the bill, and Mr. Hise made a lengthy speech against it. The vote was then taken and the bill passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

A mass meeting was held at St. Louis yesterday, for the purpose of inaugurating the attempt to revive the Democratic Party. Congress was denounced in round terms by the speakers and in the resolutions, and its acts proclaimed to be unconstitutional. An invitation is extended to all to unite in an effort to "stem the torrent of fanaticism and faction" in a Convention in which *all* the States shall be represented, "and where, in a spirit of harmony, conciliation and union, such modifications can be introduced into our frame of government as will receive the cordial approbation of all, reinvigorate republican sympathies and principles and establish an enduring Constitution." The final resolution declares that in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, every white man in the State has a right to vote, and that he should exercise that right at all hazards, and in defiance of the Test Oath.

At a special meeting of the Common Council on Saturday, resolutions were adopted taking appropriate notice of the death of City Chamberlain Devlin. The funeral, which will take place at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, from No. 13 West Tenth street, will be attended by the Common Council in a body. All the City Departments will be closed on Monday.

A State Temperance Convention has been called to assemble in Harrisburgh on Tuesday next, the 26th instant. The call is signed by Gov. Geary, the Secretary of State, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and fifty-one members of the Legislature.

Ammi Buck, his son and Charles Davis were arrested at Buckfield, Me., on Friday, charged with burning Irvin Robinson's buildings in November last, in revenge for being prosecuted for selling liquor to Robinson's son.

The school census of New-Orleans for 1867 shows that there are in that city 66,952 school children between the ages of 6 and 18 years. Of this number, 23,183 are colored.

The President and the Veto Power.

The *Herald* and *Post* call upon the President to veto the "abominable Tariff Bill." The *Tribune* calls upon him to veto the "wretched measure" for inflating the currency which was introduced by Mr. Thad. Stevens, and which passed the House on Thursday. The *World* calls upon him to veto the outrageous Reconstruction Bill which was sent to him a few days ago.

On the other hand, the *Herald* and *Post* warn him *not* to veto the Reconstruction Bill. The *Tribune* warns him *not* to veto the Tariff Bill. And the inflationist organs warn him *not* to veto the Hundred Million Bill.

One journal warns him not to do what the other imperatively demands. One threatens him if he do the thing which the other threatens him if he refuses to do. The parties on both sides are very fierce and noisy; and as all of them can pronounce the frightful and ominous word *impeachment*, there is no difficulty in giving a certain semblance of solemnity to their remonstrances.

Surely never was President in such a predicament. The fire is not only in front and rear, but on both flanks, and at all angles. It is death to stand, death to advance, and death to retreat. To "be between the devil and the deep sea" is nothing whatever when compared with the position of President Johnson.

It seems, however, that his exercise of the Veto Power, which is so much denounced on all hands upon general principles, is, after all, objectionable only in so far as it contravenes the particular policy, or prejudices, or interests of the parties who utter the denunciations; and that in so far as his vetoes subserve the interests, or prejudices, or policies of the same parties, they proclaim them to be well done and admirable.

The President could make himself less obnoxious to both sides and to all parties if, in addition to his present power, he possessed what we may term a *neutral* power in reference to legislation—if, for example, he could pronounce himself in a manner analogous to the verdict which Scotch juries are empowered to give. A Scotch jury may not only pronounce the verdict of "guilty" or of "not guilty," but may bring in the verdict of "not proven"—in which case no definite opinion is pronounced by the jury, and the prisoner on trial is neither exculpated nor inculpated. If, in like manner, in addition to "approval" or "veto" of the measures submitted to him, the President had the privilege of remaining *neutral* at his pleasure, he might be saved a world of assault, and have occasional opportunities of relaxation.

President Johnson has used the veto power more freely and upon measures of greater importance than any of his predecessors. Last year he put it—and put it uselessly—upon the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, the Civil Rights Bill, the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill, and others of less importance. Before long he will probably use it upon the Reconstruction Bill, the Tariff Bill, and perhaps other schemes of Congress. As regards the most important of these—the Reconstruction Bill—his veto will be as useless as it was upon the Civil Rights Bill. The fact that in regard to no important measure has his veto been sustained, shows how radically his policy and ideas differ from those of Congress.

On the whole subject, even in view of President Johnson's vetoes, to several of which we strongly object, we think there is no reason to regret that the framers of the Constitution conferred this power upon the Executive. Even the contradictory demands now made by different parties that he exercise it upon this, and refrain from exercising it upon the other project, show that all parties acknowldge its intrinsic value.

English Workmen and the English Churches.

One of the charges brought by the Ritualists against their clerical brethren of the Established Church in England, is that the latter have failed to attract the sympathy and respect of the working classes. Whether this failure—and it applies to Dissenters as well as others—be owing or not to the want of effort to produce a contrary result, certain it is that the majority of congregations are made up of anything but those who are styled laborers, and that fashion and wealth, or the comfortable middle class, form the larger elements of which they are composed. This fact is no new one; and many earnest men have tried to inaugurate a new state of things in regard to it. The vigorous efforts of various denominations of Dissenters, though but partially successful, forced the attention of the Established Clergy to the subject long ago, and the consequent open-air-preaching experiments in London and some other cities attested that the necessity for some measures which should attract the masses of the people was understood. Those experiments were without much effect. The opening of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's for popular services was also of little really popular effect. The services were crowded, but with the wrong sort of people. Instead of the neat Sunday suit of the workingman, and the tidy fashion of his wife and family, were seen the usual amount of bedizening and pride. No doubt this was mortifying, and especially so to those in whom the apostolic character had been most recognized. But there seemed no help for it, and until the Ritualists spread abroad their accusations of clerical unfaithfulness, the whole matter went no further than these isolated efforts, and more or less earnest but unavailing regrets.

The recent conference in London between the clergy of various Christian Churches and a number of the more intelligent workmen of that modern Babel has, however, gone far to bring the subject forward in a new and practical form. It was quite a new thing for a body of thoughtful and sincere men to appear before their spiritual advisers, and when asked in all kindliness of spirit why they stayed away from church, to say candidly and with as much kindliness why they did so. It must be remembered moreover that these men were not irreligious or thoughtless. On the contrary they were evidently men with deep convictions and a reverent spirit. They were of the best material out of which to form an active congregation of sincere worshippers, and individually, and in their own way, they worshipped already. But while they acknowledged the necessity of religion, and that there were feelings and aspirations common to themselves and those to meet whom they were invited, they felt and expressed clearly that except upon these common grounds they could not agree.

In the first place, the main idea which ran through all that these workingmen said, was that English Churches, of whatever creed, form an aristocracy with which, because it *is* an aristocracy, they, as men free to think and judge of what concerned themselves the most, had no sympathy. The feudality that still finds expression in so many forms and customs of English life, shows no less conspicuously in the formation and attending circumstances of public worship. The days of baronial supremacy are over, but the Barons remain, shorn, it is true, of their power, but not quite of their assumptions. The clergy, in their way, are a sort of barons; that is, they preserve an attitude which constantly reminds the masses of the feudal age. The general structure of the Establishment, and of various sects, favors this impression. The Church and the State are united by a political bond, of which religion forms little part. The Church is wealthy, and confers money and honors upon its priests as does a monarch upon his favorites. And, though in a different way, the same is true of dissent. There is a peerage of spiritual as of temporal heraldry, and there is a law of precedence as binding as the Decalogue itself. And with these stately organizations, what, implied the hard-headed men who stood before their questioners, had the poor and the toiling to do? The established Church is a magnificent growth—a gorgeous spectacle. The Sovereign is its head, lords spiritual are its aristocracy, and every clergyman claims, if nothing else, to be a gentleman—and so he is, for by act of Parliament Divinity is elevated to that distinction in company with physic and law. And all this is imitated by all denominations as nearly as possible.

In the second place, so runs the straightforward reasoning of the London artisans, the attenders at church or chapel carry out to the full extent this idea of Church aristocracy or moneyed exclusiveness. In towns the clergyman is more or less a fashionable institution; the attendance upon his ministrations is even a sort of expression of loyalty to the Crown, and is therefore the right thing. In the country the clergyman, particularly the Rector, the Incumbent or the Dean, is often the central and loftiest figure in the parish, and probably a magistrate as well. Only "low" people go to the meeting-house—at least the "best" people do not. At the same time the meeting-house is fluttered with pleasure by the equipages of wealthy people at its door, and the well-dressed crowd within.

In the third place the education of the clergy fosters a habit of mind in them which renders any efforts on their part to overcome this state of things very difficult. A young man having little money, and less expectations, but of "good family," must be provided for without soiling his hands by trade. He has his choice, or it is made for him of the Bar, the Army or Holy Orders, and if he choose the last, he is at once put into training for the Church. His studies are directed accordingly—directed not toward realizing the significance of the pastor's office, but toward the loading his brain with biblical lore if he be in earnest and sincere, or getting through his terms with as little trouble as possible if he be not. In due course he comes forth with all the associations of college life and good society clinging closely around him, and by these associations he is never left. They compass him about with an impenetrable wall, the regions beyond which are unknown to him. He forms his own circle of friends, and to all beside he is a ceremony. He preaches excellent sermons, and visits the poor laboriously, but the poor do not understand the sermons, nor he the poor. How can there be sympathy between him and us, say the London workmen? Nor is the case much better with regard to many of the dissenting ministers.

Yet another point, and of no small importance, engaged the attention of the meeting—it is that the teachings of the clergy generally, and of noncomformists also, have no recognition of the fact that this is a thinking age. The constant enforcement of a particular doctrine upon their attention, and with which they often could not agree, was offensive. Congregations were told that they were corrupt, that salvation depended upon their accepting all that fell from the pulpit, without question or doubt. This the workingmen thought a stumbling-block in the way of sincere inquirers, and they stayed away from that with which they could not agree.

We have not indicated all the points to which the meeting gave attention—the conclusion arrived at by a large portion of the English religious Press is that the case of the workingmen is proved, and that there does not exist that kind of brotherly communion between them and the Churches which the latter should be instrumental in bringing about. The feudality which pervades society has entered into the spirit of non-conforming as well as conforming Churches, and until it is cast out little need be hoped for in the way of reform.

In view of these discussions in England, it is impossible to avoid a comparison between the state of the Churches there and among ourselves. The feudality spoken of has no existence here; the liberty upon which our social structure rests constitutes the foundation of our theological sects and institutions. We are democratic in religious affairs as well as in our State affairs. The consequence is that in no country in the world is there so universal an attendance at houses of worship, and so universal a diffusion of religious sentiment as in America. New-York is largely alien, and is an exception, to a great extent, from this rule; but outside of New-York, the calling of a meeting to ask workingmen why they do not attend Church would be impossible.

The Troubles of Austria.

Napoleon is privately reported in Europe to have said, at the time it became known that the new Austrian Minister, Von Beust, was starting on the road to real constitutional reforms, that when Austria took Von Beust for her Minister she had at least the shadow of a statesman; that it seems this shadow has also a body, and that he hoped this body had life in it. This is not as epigrammatically smart as some of the renowned curt yet expressive sentences of the "Uncle," but it well enough expresses the whole present condition of Austria.

The cable telegrams which we published lately, are especially noteworthy in this connection. One was to the effect that the revival of the Hungarian Constitution of 1848 has completely satisfied the people of that country, and that contentment and quiet reigned there. The other came from Berlin and announced that at Vienna apprehensions were felt of a rising of the peasants in the German Provinces of Austria, on the Danube, and that a large number of arrests had been made. Although its coming from Berlin may render this latter dispatch somewhat suspicious, and although it may be a little colored, yet in view of the temper manifested by the Germans in Austria within the last six months, we are not at all surprised, and believe it to be mainly true.

The Austrian Empire, as everybody knows, is composed of many nationalities, each jealous of the rest and each striving for local self-control. The three largest in number are the Magyar, the Czech and the German. Up to the late war with Prussia, the close connection of the Austrian Government with the rest of Germany made it essentially a German Government, and gave the German nationality a large measure of superiority over the others. The Magyars and the Czechs (and to the latter, as a generic name, ought to be counted the Sclavonians, Croats, &c.,) submitted, for they had not the physical power to make it otherwise. But the battle of Koniggratz changed it all. Austria was disconnected, yea, driven out of Germany altogether. This rendered the position of her German provinces a very painful one. They felt that their own nationality, which had theretofore been the ruling one, could thereafter no longer compete with the others, being numerically so much inferior. They reject a Magyarized Austria as they would reject a Bohemianized Empire. They want to remain Germans as before—not in name only, but politically and internationally also; and this wish has become the more intensified, since the achievements of one part of Germany over the other in the last war have raised the hopes of the whole nation for a political Union and common Empire to the highest pitch. Hence the sympathies of the people were with their German neighbors and against their fellow-subjects, who were not German. And we can imagine that these sympathies might be aroused to such a degree of warmth, that the Emperor and his Government should be the objects of their esteem or hatred, just as he favored the complete ascendency of the Germans or not.

This state of the public opinion in the German Provinces is well known beyond them. It was with special reference to it that some portions of the declaratory speech of Prince Hohenlohe, the Bavarian Prime Minister, in the Chambers, on Jan. 19, were uttered, and they, no doubt, have had their effect. They were intended to impress the Austrian Germans that the other German Powers would not consent to let them become the vassals of the Magyar or the Czech, but that, under German dominion, German culture must be maintained on the Danube. The Augsburg *Gazette*, formerly in the pay of Austria, since the war has gradually turned round, and is now fully up to this demand. Hereditary claims upon Salzburg, Upper and Lower Austria, Styria and the Tyrol, such as were advanced by the Elector of Bavaria in 1740, and for the enforcement of which claims Bavaria then already allied herself with Prussia, under Frederick the Great, are again being discussed in Bavarian journals. All this agitation may have culminated when the Magyars were pacified by such large concessions as stated. At any rate, Austria is sorely troubled, and who knows what may be the end of her difficulties? Napoleon, we think, is right in hoping, for the sake of the peace of Europe, that this body may have some life in it.

Gen. Thomas' Instruction on Rebellion.

We commented a few days ago upon an article in the Richmond *Enquirer*, in which the writer declared that the Southern Confederacy was not a rebellion, and that a constitutional amendment which spoke of rebellion would not include it, and we took occasion to say that if the Southern people expected to be a part of the American nation, they must as soon as possible drop that mode of talk, and get themselves out of that way of thinking. The same thought has been recently expressed in a way which ought to bring it to the attention of the Southern people far more forcibly than any editorial in a newspaper can do. We refer to a recent letter from Gen. Thomas, commanding the Department of Tennessee.

It seems that some persons residing at Rome, in Georgia, were concerned in displaying a rebel flag there, for which offence they were arrested. Whereupon, the Mayor of Rome and others wrote a letter to Gen. Tillson, commanding the District of Georgia, to request their release, assuring him that *no disrespect to the Government was intended by the display, &c., &c.* The letter was referred to Gen. Thomas, who directs the release of the prisoners, but takes occasion to give them, and those who sympathize with them, a scorching rebuke. He tells the Mayor that if the excuse he puts forward is true, the parties either lacked ordinary intelligence or misunderstood "the present state of affairs, which is that the rebellion has been decided to be a crime."

Our readers will find the whole order in another column, and whether they have read it before or not, it will do them good to read it. It is refreshing to see a plain truth told plainly sometimes, and Gen. Thomas has put this truth so plainly that it seems as if it must make its way even into the hot heads of these badly-reconstructed Romans. It is very needful that they and others like them learn this lesson. If they had learned it sooner they would not have needed to be told it in so sharp a fashion. Some of the wiser class at the South are learning it already, but some will not learn it till taught in that school of experience which is especially provided for fools.

It is one main reason for the more stringent measures adopted by Congress, that the Southern people have not yet learned that the Confederacy was a rebellion. Let them show as soon as possible that the teaching intended by those measures has not been without its effect, but that the lesson is learned, and permanently learned, and we mistake the temper of the people if the South does not find a disposition to remove, as speedily as possible, whatever has been irksome in the discipline.

The Cries of the Needy.—The opportunities for liberality—nay, the direct and pressing demands for it—were never greater than the present Winter. On the one hand, there is the destitution among our Southern fellow-countrymen, the severe, wide-spread and distressing destitution, involving tens of thousands of women and children, a great proportion of whom never before knew what it was to suffer for need of food, but who now see want following war, and famine threatening those whom the sword had spared. In behalf of these we have again and again appealed to our bountifully-supplied citizens; and it is a pleasure to say that the contributions from this and other cities, though very far from what they should be, have already been of service in averting suffering.

We have also this Winter a louder cry than ordinary from the poor and needy in our own midst. That most excellent body, the "New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," has issued a statement upon the subject which, we trust, will not be passed unheeded by our citizens. We are told that the distress in the City has reached appalling proportions—that *fifteen thousand* persons, ordinarily self-supporting, are now on the relief list of the Association; that there is nothing between thousands and starvation but charitable aid, and that the contributions, though large, are not in the ratio of the increased destitution. The appeal also adds:

> "The managers had hoped that the late favorable weather, with a few special solicitations for funds, would have rendered a public appeal unnecessary. But in this they have been disappointed. Stern Winter is upon us with increased rigor, and destitution and the calls for help are most touching and imperative. Such being the facts, shall our City, so far famed for deeds of mercy, allow its own poor to suffer unrelieved? It cannot be that our humane and considerate citizens, so quick to hear distant appeals, will close their ears to the piteous cries of distress at their own doors."

The duty of those who have to spare, and who have been enriched by the bounties of Providence, is unmistakeable. By the exercise of charity they lay up treasures in Heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal.

Abolition of Peonage.—A bill passed the Senate the other day to abolish and forever prohibit the system of *peonage*. It makes the holding of any person in a state of peonage in New-Mexico, or any other Territory, a penal offence, punishable by a fine of $1,000, and imprisonment from one to five years. This will be a hard bill to enforce. It will not annihilate peonage as the Emancipation Proclamation annihilated Slavery. By making it illegal, however, it takes a step in the right direction, and in course of time will entirely extirpate the evil. It is curious that it should continue to exist in New-Mexico for twenty years after the annexation of that Territory; but it may be accounted for by the fact that New-Mexico is as yet very much isolated from the rest of the country, and that the American emigration to it has been exceedingly small.

WASHINGTON.

The Indemnity Bill Passed by the House—The House Clerk Bill a Law—Arraignment of Surratt—Arrival of New Members—The Tariff Bill—Nebraska.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1867.

In the evening session of the House the Indemnity Bill, as it is called, which provides for the protection of army officers from proceedings in Civil Courts on account of acts committed under orders from superiors during the war, came up and was passed. The agreement made yesterday that it should be considered immediately after the reading of the journal to-day, was rendered inoperative through the action of Mr. Stevens in forcing through the Omnibus Bill. Mr. Hise was selected as spokesman by the Democrats and in a half an hour's speech, to which no one listened, although his friends of the minority pretended to do so and insisted several times that order should be preserved and all conversations on the floor suspended.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

The Secretary of State officially informed the House to-day that the President, failing to sign or veto the bill regulating the duties of the Clerk of the House in organizing the Fortieth Congress within the ten days allowed by law after their passage for his consideration, has ordered it to be filed in the State Department as a law duly enacted, and it has been published officially.

ARRAIGNMENT OF SURRATT.

John H. Surratt was formally arraigned to-day. His counsel state that they intend to try the case on merits of testimony, and will not take advantage of the loose manner in which the indictment has been framed, as has been published and expected. Surratt's friends are sanguine of his acquittal under the indictment, and good lawyers express the opinion that such a result is not altogether improbable.

ARRIVAL OF NEW MEMBERS.

A number of new members elect of the Fortieth Congress have arrived, including Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, C. A. Newcomb, of Missouri, B. F. Hopkins, of Wisconsin, Judge Longbridge, of Iowa, of the House, and Gov. Morton and Simon Cameron of the Senate, and others.

THE TARIFF BILL.

After the passage of the Indemnity Bill in the House to-night, a protracted struggle occurred on a motion to adjourn, Mr. Conkling and others being of the opinion that an adjournment without disposing of the Amendatory Tax Bill would result in losing the Tariff Bill, and insisted on a call of the roll, which resulted in 57 yeas, 55 nays. It is safe to predict that unless the bill is swallowed, at a single gulp, without detailed consideration of its provisions, it will be lost.

NEBRASKA.

Gen. Thayer, Senator elect, is expected here to-morrow, and will bring with him the official notification of the acceptance of the terms of admission imposed by Congress on Nebraska. It is stated that the President has promised to issue the requisite proclamation immediately, and it is probable that the delegation from the new State will all be admitted before the end of next week.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House to-day occupied the morning session in Committee of the Whole on the Omnibus Appropriation Bill, and concluded to insert a section making the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings elective by the Senate. This is a direct drive at B. B. French, who has held the office under several consecutive Administrations, trimming his politics and his *muse* alike to suit the demands of their political character. It finally passed by a strong majority.

THE IRON-CLADS.

The friends of the Iron-clad Relief Bill hope to succeed in obtaining the request from the Senate for a Committee of Conference on the House disagreement, and to delay its report until the last days of the session, when they will perhaps be able to rush the original proposition through in the natural press of business of that time.

RUSSIA PURCHASING SMALL ARMS.

An agent of the Russian Government has arrived here, and is negotiating for the purchase of American small arms.

Visit of Indians to the President—Bills Approved by the President—Bills Which Have Become Laws—John H. Surratt Arraigned—National Bank Currency—Business at the Land Office.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 23.

To-day the delegations of the various Indian tribes now in this city on business with the Indian Bureau, repaired to the Executive Mansion for the purpose of seeing the Great Father, the President. They were accompanied by Secretary Browning and Commissioner Bogy, with the agents and interpreters of the various tribes. The Indians numbered over one hundred, one-half of whom were in full Indian costume. A large crowd of persons, many of whom were ladies, had assembled at the White House previous to their arrival. The reception took place in the East Room, when Commissioner Bogy addressed the President as follows:

Mr. President: As the head of the Indian Bureau, I come here this morning to present you a large number of Indians, who are visiting this city for the purpose of making treaties with the United States. They have expressed a desire to see you, their great father, therefore we have congregated for that purpose, that they may express to you in brief their wants. They call you their great father, that is, they look upon you for protection and care. Our Government looks upon these people as dependants and wards of the nation, and since I have held the responsible office under you as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have endeavored to give to them that to which they are justly entitled. We know that the great highways of civilization are progressing from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and education and christianity are now being introduced among the red men. We have come here to see you, as they call you "the big chief of the nation," that they may pay their respects to you. I thank you Sir, in their behalf, for the kindness in allowing them this interview.

The remarks of Mr. Bogy were interpreted to the Indians by one of the interpreters, and he was frequently interrupted by them with a guttural ejaculation of "ugh," signifying their approval.

The President then replied as follows:

I wish to say to these head men, and the representatives of the different tribes assembled here, through you, Mr. Commissioner, that they will find on the part of the United States and their great father, as they call me, every disposition to cultivate peace and amity between the races, although the United States has grown strong and powerful in its march onward, and your tribes have greatly diminished, there will be nothing left undone that a great and powerful nation can do, for the care and protection of its wards. You may rest assured, then, that with the able and efficient head of the Indian Bureau, and the Secretary of the Interior, everything that can be done will be done to cherish peace, good feeling and amity, which should exist between the various nations and races.

The speech having been interpreted, each one of the Indians was then presented to and took the President by the hand.

There were present, in the East Room, the ladies of the Executive Mansion, the family of Secretary Browning, Cols. Johnson, Moore, Lovell and Rives, of the President's staff, and many others.

BILLS WHICH HAVE BECOME LAWS.

The following named bills have become laws:

First—That before the first meeting of next Congress, and of every subsequent Congress, the Clerk of the next preceding House of Representatives shall make a roll of the Representatives elect, and place thereon the names of all persons claiming seats as Representatives elect from States which were represented in the next preceding Congress, and of such persons only, and whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States.

Second—Declaring the sense of an act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. It provides that the law shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of any claim for supplies or stores taken or furnished for the use of our armies, or injury to property, where the claim originated during the war for the suppression of the Southern rebellion, in a State declared in insurrection by proclamation of the President, or in a State which by an ordinance of secession attempted to withdraw from the United States Government; provided, nothing in this law shall repeal or modify the effect of any action or joint resolution extending the provisions of the act of July, 18[illegible], to the loyal citizens of Tennessee or of West Virginia.

These two bills were received by the President on the 9th inst., but not having been returned by him to the House in which they originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, they have become laws without his approval.

INVALID PENSIONS.

The President has signed the bill appropriating $10,000,000 for the payment of invalid pensions; $23,000,000 for pensions to widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters of soldiers, and $280,000 for navy pensions to the same class of persons just mentioned.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

The President also has approved the bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Printing, heretofore appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and providing for the election of Congressional Printer by the Senate.

Mr. Defrees, who was removed to give place to Wendell, will undoubtedly be elected to that office.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The President has also approved the bill to establish and protect National Cemeteries.

JOHN H. SURRATT ARRAIGNED.

John H. Surratt was to-day arraigned before the bar of the Criminal Court of this District. The fact that he would be brought before that tribunal so early was not generally known, and the crowd in attendance was not uncommonly large. The prisoner was brought over from jail and placed at the bar by Marshal Goding. His Zouave uniform had been removed, and he was attired in a suit of black. When brought into the court his hands were handcuffed, but by request of his counsel the Court ordered them released, and the indictment was read to him by the Clerk of the Court.

Surratt entered the plea of "Not guilty." The Clerk then asked: "How will you be tried?" To which the response was made: "By my countrymen;" when the officer added: "Then may God send you a safe deliverance!"

The handcuffs were then replaced, and the prisoner remanded to jail. No excitement whatever was manifested during the time of Surratt's presence in the court-room.

Sanford Conover, who was recently convicted in this Court of perjury before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, was also present, awaiting sentence, the two prisoners being side by side at the bar. No day has yet been fixed for Surratt's trial.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $199,405. Total amount issued to date, $301,664,421. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $2,811,032, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $298,853,389. The disbursements for the week were as follows: War Department, $5,347,026; Navy Department, $885,824; Interior Department, $1,677,129; total, $7,900,979. The amount of fractional currency issued to the Treasurer from the Printing Bureau for the week ending this day was $53,298,225. The shipments of fractional currency for the week were as follows: To Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to National Banks and others, $106,304 69; total, $206,304 69. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $534,554—making a total amount for the week, $2,460,320.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the Surveyor-General at San Francisco the return of a survey for patent of the following private land claims, under titles derived from the Mexican authorities before the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo: Rancho San Joaquim, Jose Sepulreda, confirmee, 48,803 acres, about six miles northwest from San Juan Capistrano, on the Pacific Ocean, extending along the shore of said ocean twelve miles; Rancho San Yeidro, John Gilroy, confirmee, 4,460 acres, situated about twenty-five miles east from Santa Cruz, on Arroyo Alamias and Arroyo De Las Slags. He has also received from the same office, townships, plats of townships 7 and 8, south range, west mount, Diablo meridian, showing the connections of Ranchos Quito de Los Coches, San Juan, Bentista, Elportrero, James Enwright's tracts, and Capilancillos, with the public surveys.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The following are the receipts from Customs for the week ending Feb. 16: From Boston, $285,619 03; New-York, $2,917,205; Philadelphia, $200,870 28; Baltimore, $71,411 41; New-Orleans, $135,124 63.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following appointments:

United States Marshal—James J. Byrne, Eastern District of Texas; Robert W. Healy, Southern District of Alabama.

Consul—Edward M. King at Canton.

Collector of Internal Revenue—Anson J. Crane, Third District of Vermont.

Collector of Customs—James Johnson, Savannah, Ga.; James L. Barnwell, Beaufort, S. C.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—John B. Hayes, Twentieth District of Pennsylvania; H. G. Leonard, First District of West Virginia: Wesley Frost, Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

Postmasters—A. B. Shroeder, Helena, Ark.; David G. Rose, Indianapolis, Ind.; Henry A. Starr, Milwaukee, Wis.; Iverson L. Luyman, McDonough, Ill.; John W. Burst, Sycamore, Ill.; Frederick S. McNeeley, Trenton, N. J.; Stephen Marston, Eau Claire, Wis.

Receiver of Public Money—Henry Hall, at Greenleaf, Minn.

Register Land Office—Arnold Kaichen, Detroit, Mich.

The Senate also confirmed Alvan C. Gillem and William H. French, of the regular army, to be Major-Generals by brevet, and the following to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet: Chaney McKeever, John M. Cuyler, Madison Mills, William H. Sidell and Chas. F. Ruff; all of these for gallant or meritorious service. Galusha Pennybacker, Henry A. Morrison and Luther P. Bradley have been confirmed as Colonels in the regular army. Besides these confirmations, there were many of subordinate grades. William G. Moore, late Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, has been confirmed as Paymaster. The Senate rejected the following nominations: Assessor of Internal Revenue, James G. McCreery, Ninth District of Illinois; Andrew J. Fullon, Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania; David A. Brown, Ninth District of Pennsylvania; Grant Weedman, Tenth District of Pennsylvania; Robert R. Towns, Thirteenth District of Illinois; Quincy D. Whitman, Sixth District of Illinois; Daniel H. Niermon, Eleventh District of Pennsylvania; William P. Davis, Second District of Indiana.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—David H. Wilson, Ninth District of Illinois; Charles D. Manley, Seventh District of Pennsylvania; Frederick Sacketts, Third District of Illinois; Elias A. Calkins, Second District of Wisconsin; John R. Campbell, Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania; Albert B. Sloanaker, First District of Pennsylvania; Matthew M. Strickler, Ninth District of Pennsylvania; Edward Carroll, District of Kansas; Sanford Harnder, Fourth District of Iowa; Ephraim Williams, Fourth District of Wisconsin; Wm. P. Floyd, Fifthteenth District of Pennsylvania; Geo. C. Ginty, Fifth District of Wisconsin; E. L. Cockrell, Eighth District of Kentucky; John M. Duke, Ninth District of Kentucky.

Postmasters—Harvey S. Weeks, Rockport, Ill.; Edward S. Bragg, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Aaron Almsley, Canton, Ill.; Wm. S. Cook, Ravis, Ill.; Jas. F. Clapp, Rock Island, Ill.; Alonzo Leech, Joliet, Ill.; Jonathan Kimball, Elgin, Ill.; Stephen W. Cummings, Lacon, Ill.; Thos. I. Brown, Bloomington, Ill.; Wm. Lockwood, Quincy, Ill; R. L. Mason, Appleton, Wis.; Linus Birdsey, Meriden, Conn.; Simon Farnsworth, Millburg, Mass.; Wm. O. Tower, Shelbyville, Ill.; Joshua Dickinson, Champaign, Ill.; Jos. F. Buffington, Jerryville, Ill.

Receiver of Public Money—Charles A. Gilman, of Minnesota, at St. Cloud, Minn.; Chas. H. L. Baszell, Sioux City, Iowa; Benjamin F. Montgomery, at La Crosse, Wis.; John Rishie, at Topeka, Kansas.

Register Land Office—John B. Williams, of Iowa, at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Francis Zieback, at Sioux City, Iowa; Abel Keyes, at Mameshua, Wis.; John Wilkins, Junction City, Kansas; Orlin Thurston, Humboldt, Kansas.

Collector of Customs—Arno Wisewell, Frenchman's Bay, Me.; Thomas W. Ward, Corpus Christi, Texas; Theodore F. Crawford, District of Delaware; Orlando Humason, District of Oregon.

United States Attorney—James H. Parsons, District of Rhode Island.

The Last of the Heroes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Wednesday last you announce the death of Samuel Downing, of Edinburgh, Saratoga County, N. Y., a centenarian, as the "last of a glorious band." Mr. Downing is, I believe, the last known *pensioner* of the Revolutionary war, but there is at least one surviving soldier, who is now enjoying the blessings of a vigorous constitution, in the 110th year of his age, although he is not on the pension list. I refer to Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Prince Edward's Island, formerly of Massachusetts, who served in the Revolution and also in the war of 1812. He is over 109 years of age. Some thirty years since he removed to Prince Edwards. He lost his sight when about 90 years old, but recovered it when 103 years of age, and since that time has been able to read without glasses.

One of his grandsons, Lieut. Richard J. Cullen, of Company F, Ninth New-Hampshire Volunteers, a most exemplary and worthy officer and soldier, lost his right arm at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. OLAND BOURNE.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 22, 1867.

Aid for the Cretans.—An Italian lecture will be given on Monday evening, at Mollenhauer's Musical Conservatory, No. 820 Broadway, by Prof. R. Prati, on Greece. The proceeds will be devoted to the fund in aid of the suffering Cretan women and children.

CONNECTICUT.

STATE LABOR CONVENTION.

Proposition to Initiate Political Action—Attempt to Pack the Convention in Favor of the Democrats—No State Ticket Nominated—Everybody to Do as He Pleases.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Haven, Conn., Friday, Feb. 22, 1867.

The State Labor Convention was held in this city to-day. Last evening about one hundred delegates assembled to express their sentiments on the question whether they should nominate an independent workingmen's State ticket or recommend one of the State tickets already nominated to the suffrages of the laboring men. The delegates were much divided on the subject, and the question was discussed to a late hour, a majority of them seeming to be disposed not to indorse either political party, believing it safe to trust neither, but that it would be better to put in the field a ticket of their own. Quite a number of delegates were strongly in favor of indorsing Mr. English, but many of them were men foisted upon the Convention by Mr. English's friends. Most of the members agreed that as much could be expected from Gov. Hawley as from Mr. English. The meeting adjourned without taking any definite action. This morning the same question was the absorbing topic among the delegates. The matter was discussed in and about the hall by groups of workingmen, in an eager manner, and there seemed to be a strong determination on the part of the Democratic delegates to force an indorsement of the Democratic State ticket, and an equal determination on the part of the others that it should not be done. There was considerable pressure brought to bear by the members of both political parties on the delegates, many of whom ranted loudly against permitting politicians to have any voice in the Convention. There were several lawyers delegates, who were looked upon with great disfavor, and many considered that they were present for political purposes. No man with a soft palm had much influence. Only delegates with calloused hands were looked upon as being heartily with the labor movement; the showing of such a palm was greeted with applause, and settled the delegates' status instantly.

The Convention met in Smith Hall. There were present about three hundred delegates, representing nearly all parts of the State. The Convention was called to order about 10 o'clock by C. W. Gibson, Esq., of Norwich, Secretary of the National Labor Union, and A. W. Phelps, Esq., of New-Haven, was elected temporary Chairman.

Mr. Phelps, on taking the chair, said: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me for your Chairman. I trust that I feel as have a sense of the importance of this Convention to the great interests of the laboring classes. We are met as laboring men, irrespective of party, having in view a common object—the elevation of the laboring classes. In the National Labor Congress held last August, to which I was a delegate, a resolution was passed, instructing the delegates to effect organizations of workingmen in their several sections to carry out the great object of labor reform and the claims of labor. That is what you are asked to do. I had the honor in that Convention to submit a resolution which was to this effect: "So far as the political action of the laboring men was concerned each section was to be governed by what it considers to be the best policy either to nominate an independent ticket or to use either of the political parties in existence as far as they can to insure success, but in no case to support those men who were not pledged to sustain the labor movement." This was not considered explicit enough for the Convention, and another was presented and adopted advising all workingmen to cut entirely loose from all political parties. I opposed it. I did not think the time had come to do this, but I said I would abide by the decision of the Convention. I was overruled. I have submitted to that decision, and have discharged my duty in presenting it to this Convention. The success of our movement depends upon our acting independent of all parties, turning neither to the right nor left, standing only on the basis of the labor movement. We should welcome from every body of men those whose sympathies are with us. The result of our organization has already had the effect of stiring up the two great political parties, and attracting their attention towards us. I hope we have come here to concede our own private views for the success of the one common object. Let us not turn aside from this object, but labor for it with all our energies.

Mr. R. S. Bassett, of Brideport, was appointed temporary Secretary.

On a motion to appoint a committee of two from each county to consist only of laboring men, the question was called as to who were to be considered laboring men. It was moved that for the purposes of the Convention the term "laboring men" be considered to mean all delegates "who earn their daily bread by manual labor." This awakened considerable discussion and much acrid feeling. Col. Appleman, at present a State Senator and a lawyer, a delegate from Groton, addressed the Convention. He said the motion was aimed at him because he belonged to the legal profession. He claimed that he had worked at manual labor for many years; that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the workingmen's movement, and that he only entered the legal profession because he had been incapacitated for manual labor by wounds received at the battle of Antietam. He had been elected to represent the interests of the laboring men of Groton, and he should do so to the best of his ability, unless expelled by the Convention, and he thought they would hardly dare do that.

The Convention adopted the definition proposed, and passed the motion to appoint the Committee after considerable squabbling. Another hard contest followed, causing much disorder, on the question whether the Committee should be appointed by the Chairman or the Convention. It was voted upon by uplifted hands, upon which hard-looking palms were greeted with cheers, and soft palms were pointed at with derision. The question was finally settled by permitting the Chair to appoint. After the Committee had been appointed, and had retired, Mr. Jonathan Fincher, of Philadelphia, formerly editor of the *Trades Review* in that city, was called out, and addressed the Convention for a short time. He gave the delegates much good advice. He advised them to trust to no political candidates, unless they were solemnly pledged to the cause, and were in sympathy with it. They had already made the two great political parties in the State, who were last Fall ready to crush them, very anxious now to curry favor with them. They had now the power in their hands, and if they managed the thing rightly they would surely succeed. He advised them to keep clear of all politicians, and that if they saw fit to indorse either State ticket, by all means to act harmoniously and not break up. He advised them to preserve better order in their Convention, and to lay aside all political feelings.

As the Committee on Credentials were not expected to report in some time, the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock, the Hall being packed with delegates and spectators. Some effort was made to clear the Hall, but without success. The Committee on Credentials finally reported an uncompleted list of delegates, numbering about three hundred and fifty. The list was approved, and the Convention appointed Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions. Much confusion occurred in naming the delegates to represent the different counties, there being a fierce struggle between delegates of the different political parties to secure a majority in each Committee. Another effort was made to clear the hall of spectators, it being claimed that they voted louder than any one else. A motion to effect this was tabled by a strong vote, the spectators evidently joining in the affirmative vote. The motion was afterward passed, but was of no effect. The Convention acted more like a crowd of boys at this juncture than otherwise. A great many motions were made, one of which was to adjourn *sine die*, which the Chairman refused to entertain. The whole Convention was on its feet, fifty men talking at once in a loud tone of voice. The Chairman found it impossible to preserve order, and called on the Sheriff and Chief of Police to clear the hall of every one except the reporters, with the understanding that the delegates should be immediately admitted by calling the roll and admitting them as their names were called. The hall was partly cleared, and soon after the delegates returned, order was restored, and the Convention proceeded with its business. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported a list of officers, which was adopted. C. W. GIBSON, Esq., of Norwich, was made Permanent President.

A resolution was introduced providing that the Convention proceed to nominate a State ticket, and another that such a course be not taken was presented and discussed.

S. R. PICKETT, Esq., of New-Haven, spoke against the policy of nominating a State ticket. He said when they had done that their troubles had but just commenced. If they did that the question arose whether they should indorse the Democratic or Republican tickets, or whether they should nominate a mixed ticket or an independent ticket. No Governor could make laws. The workingmen should have a policy, and that should be to go into the towns and secure Senators and Representatives who would vote for the Eight-hour Law. He said there had been present in the Convention all day men who had been attempting to control the Convention for one or the other of the political parties. There had been so much of it that during the day he had been reminded of the old nursery rhyme, "Will you walk into my parlor? said the spider to the fly." He advised that both parties be let alone, as no good would result from indorsing either, and such a course would split the Workingmen's Party in twain.

The resolutions were temporarily tabled, and the following reported by the Committee on Resolutions:

Whereas, The welfare and general prosperity of the people of the State of Connecticut are largely dependent on the labor and skill of the producing classes, who form a large part of the population, and whose interests have heretofore been neglected; therefore the representatives of the varied industry of the State, in Convention assembled for the purpose of promoting the interests of labor, do hereby set forth our purposes and designs in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the comfort and happiness of workingmen and their families would be greatly increased by lessening their hours of toil, and we therefore ask that the existing law in reference to the time of daily labor be so amended as to constitute eight hours a legal day's work, believing that it will not in any way be detrimental to the true interests of any class in the State.

Resolved, That it is not our purpose to seek a conflict with capital, but to maintain the honor and dignity of labor, to elevate the laborer and secure to him a fair share of the produce of his toil; and we recommend the same energy and perseverance in the use of all honorable means for the accomplishment of our object, as was exhibited by so many of our number in the great conflict which saved our nation from destruction.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all who desire the moral, intellectual and physical improvement of the producing classes, to do all in their power to elect Senators in every district and Representatives in every town who will agree to support and carry on the purposes of the workingmen of the State, as set forth in the resolutions of this Convention.

A resolution was passed favoring a better equalization of soldiers' bounties. A resolution was also passed denouncing those employers who by threats attempt to control the votes of their employes, and calling on the Legislature to pass a law making such attempts a State Prison offence. The Convention then, in the midst of such confusion and repeated motions to adjourn, appointed a State Central Committee.

The following resolution was then passed:

Resolved, That we who compose the Workingmen's Union of the State of Connecticut do not consider it wise to nominate a ticket for State officers this year; therefore, we in Convention do advise every workingman of this State to vote for those persons who have pledged or may pledge themselves (if elected to office) to use their best endeavors to establish an eight-hour system of labor, to repeal the poll-tax, to institute a more just system of taxation, and also to do all in their power to institute a more just system of representation in our State. This resolution was passed when at least a third of the Convention, composed of spectators, voted *viva voce* for them.

Amid much confusion the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The deliberations were of the most absurd nature, being characterized by the utmost disorder. The delegates were set by the ears all day long by outside politicians, the Democratic members being set on the most fiercely. Most of the members had never represented any body before in Convention, and exhibited their ignorance by their constant endeavors to all be heard on every question at once. The Convention has accomplished apparently but two objects, that of perfecting a State organization and of settling the operation of putting a State ticket of their own in the field. As the matter now stands, the Gubernatorial contest cannot be much affected by the organization.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A Card from Mr. Bergh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a sitting of the Medical Society of the State of New-York held at Albany Feb. 6, 1867, Dr. J. C. DALTON, is reported in the *Medical Journal* of this City, to have thus spoken of an address delivered by the undersigned on the 1st inst., in the Assembly Chamber of the capital, wherein I am charged with "misstatements and exaggerations." He said:

"It may be known to many of you that the subject of Vivisections, or experiments upon animals, as a means of investigation in physiology and the other branches of medicine, has been called in question of late in a somewhat unusual manner. My attention has been drawn to it still more recently from the fact that a bill has been proposed to the Legislature now in session, which appears to have for its object, among other things, *to interfere with, or prohibit entirely, such investigations*. A few days ago the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of New-York, made an address to the members of the Legislature for the purpose of inducing them to give to the provision of the bill a legal sanction.

We should have a right to expect that the author of such an appeal, made in such a way, would have sufficient regard, both for the Society which he represented and the Legislative Body whom he addressed, to confine himself strictly within the limits of *reason and propriety*; and especially that he would avoid all injurious *misstatements and exaggeration*. Unfortunately; this was not the case. For the address referred to contains the most extravagant misrepresentations, calculated to mislead the members of the Legislature, and to injure in a serious manner the interests of medical science, and the cause of medical education.

Among other highly-colored pictures of supposed cruelty of various kinds, I find, in the published report of the address, the following paragraph, headed

"SCIENTIFIC BARBARITY."

Here follows a substantially accurate report of a part of the address in question, but as my purpose is simply to disprove the charges of "misstatement and exaggeration," it is unnecessary to add it.

Dr. DALTON continues:

"Now this description of Mr. MURDOCH's visit to the veterinary school at Alfort purports to be a true account of what takes place at that institution, as related by an eye witness *within a reasonably recent period*. Probably most of the members of the Society will be surprised to learn, on the contrary, that it is extracted from a veterinary journal published over twenty years ago, and that for the *last eight or nine years, at least*, the mode of conducting the veterinary operations at Alfort has been altered in many respects from what it was previously to that time. Such, however, is the case. Mr. MURDOCH's visit to Alfort was made in 1844, and the above account of it was published in the London *Veterinarian* in July, 1846. Since that time both the administration and conduct of the institution have undergone various changes, &c.

I refer to these particulars to show the unreliable character of the statements in the recent address to the Legislature, and the erroneous inferences to be made from them. A picture is drawn of veterinary operations as they existed in a foreign country nearly a quarter of a century ago, and is presented as a truthful description of what takes place there to-day. But this is not all. It is further stated in the address that *similar barbarities are enacted in America, and that* the system of horrors, like those described at Alfort, is defended by medical professors, under the name of vivisection, in our own country. Nothing can be more false than this statement."

* * * * * *

I shall not suffer myself to be disturbed by Dr. DALTON's charge of "*want of reason and propriety—misstatement and exaggeration*;" to do so would seem to betray a consciousness of the correctness of his assertions. Resentment is not a weapon pertaining to truth.

I shall confine myself to replying to those portions of the foregoing speech which are in italics.

Firstly, then, the bill in question nowhere alludes to vivisection, but simply forbids *cruelty*.

Second—In the address referred to I did say that the most horrible of all sufferings are inflicted on the animal creation, in the name of anatomical science; and that they are the most falsely advocated.

Now let us see how these charges can be sustained.

In the report of the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose chief patroness is the Queen, *and published in* 1863, allusion is made to a commission appointed by that body to visit the French Emperor, in order to lay before him a statement of the shocking barbarities then practiced on dumb animals at Alfort and elsewhere, and praying his interference.

In the same report is found the result of a prize offered by that Society for the best essay on vivisection, the successful one having been awarded to Mr. FLEMING, on the unanimous recommendation of the committee, composed of the following distinguished men:

The Earl of Harrowby, His Imperial Highness Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, Right Hon. Earl Stanhope, Right Rev. Lord Auckland, Col. Buckeridge, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Fraser, Dr. Lankester, Dr. Quain, Profs. Huxley, Marshall, Owen, Spooner, Simonds, Varnel and others. From this essay I propose to make some extracts. It says: "We will now refer to the recognized mode of carrying out these vivisections at the Imperial School of Alfort, vouching that it is not an overcharged picture, but the veritable stereotyped programme of *daily* performances." It dates no further back than the *Spring and Summer of* 1863.

After detailing the apportionment of students, the number of horses to be sacrificed, the number of attacks each horse is to be subjected to by burning and cutting instruments, viz.: *sixty-four!* he proceeds:

"Those performed while the horse is in a standing position, and held in restraint, are as follows: Bleeding from all the more important veins accessible on the head, neck, body and limbs. Each student bleeds from the jugulars on both sides of the neck; setons of various lengths, from a few inches to two feet, are inserted over the body, the tail nicked and docked, the œsophagus opened, the trachea cut down upon and opened. Then follow ligaturing and puncturing the carotid and other arteries, perforating the chest and abdomen, removing the ovaries in the female, exposing the ureters, or canals which lead from the kidneys to the bladder, &c.

When all these and more have been done, the exhausted animal is thrown down and secured, and the next series of operations are gone through with. These are trepanning the frontal and maxillary sinuses of the head, castration, penetration of the bladder, amputation of the penis, puncturing of the cornea of the eye, cauterizing with red hot irons every part of the body, forming long, deep lines along the spine, the shoulders, the quarters and limbs; division of the nerves of sensation in each leg, removal of the cartilages of the foot, tearing away the soles with pincers, drawing off pieces of the hoof, amputation of the ears, and, to finish up with, tenotomy, or division of the flexor tendons of all the limbs!"

I could occupy a dozen columns of your journal in citing similar acts of revolting barbarity inflicted on that nearest and dearest servant of mankind, performed at the school of Alfort during the Summer of 1863; but I have said sufficient to prove that these deeds were performed "within a reasonably recent period," and not "nearly a quarter of a century ago;" and that I did "confine my address within the limits of reason and propriety, and avoided all injurious misstatements and exaggerations."

Grant me a little further patience while I refer to the uselessness of these torturings, and the falsity of their advocacy by furnishing some authorities, irrespective of order as to epoch. Sir CHARLES BELL declaimed against experiments on living animals, "as not only cruel, but leading to no useful results, not as easily acquired by operating on dead subjects." "Confusion is a monster of science," he says, "and I am justified in adding that this monster is vivisection." COLIN, the author of a treatise on physiology, wholly condemns vivisection. Dr. GEORGE WILSON says: "In every department of physiological inquiry, where the mutilation of animals has been resorted to, the same unvaried rounds of discrepancy and error prevail." A director of one of the imperial schools of France reviewing the long series of vivisections, exclaims, "Is there one of the experiments I have described which has produced for humanity any advantage commensurate with the suffering they have occasioned? I have no hesitation in replying in the negative." LOUGET, after years of slaughter, confessed "that all his inquiries tended to mislead in their application to human beings. ABERNETHY pronounces these dissectors as "filthy-minded fellows." Sir ASTLEY COOPER, who was at one time a great experimenter on living animals, nowhere attributes his fame or skill to this cause. GALEN asserts "that nothing can be more fallacious than these experiments." And, finally, I come to that detestable monster MAGENDIE, who, after tormenting the lives out of some four hundred of Heaven's creatures with his own infernal hand, shortly before his death advised his friends against vivisection, frankly avowing "that no true physician would consult any surgeon who obtained his knowledge from so uncertain a source, and one which would be so sure to mislead."

Finally, as to the falsity of the statement, that similar barbarities are enacted in America. In reply to this, I have to say that two agents of this Society have been witnesses lately of vivisections, by the removal of the brain of the creature, and then resorting to measures to continue life, in one of the colleges of this City, and that no anæsthetic was employed, and was so admitted by the operator at the time. In another instance, a dog was put under the influence of chloroform, or ether, and the spleen completely removed from the body, through a great incision made therein, after which it was sown up, and the animal kept alive so long as it could survive the dreadful mutilation.

What, I ask, becomes of Dr. DALTON's charges, in presence of the foregoing testimony? I leave you and every other just and merciful being to determine.

Lastly, I would ask: Are heaven's living creatures perpetually to be thus tormented, in order to afford a bloody pastime for boys, who in after life are to be intrusted with the most sacred interests of society—their sensibilities blunted almost to the degree of wild beasts; and that, too, when, as I have shown, no honest plea of necessity exists for so doing? Shall just and merciful legislation be denied these speechless and defenceless chattels of mankind, simply to indulge the student with the repetition of old practical tragedy? Will legislators close their ears to the agonizing groans of those creatures to which they owe so much of their happiness, and permit a petition, however numerously signed, to supplant the merciful appeal of this Society? I trust not.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,
HENRY BERGH.

The Democratic Party in Missouri—Denunciation of Congress—National Convention Demanded.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 23.

A Democratic meeting was held at the Court-house last night, for the purpose of reorganizing the old Democratic Party of this county and State. SHERRY C. HUNT presided, and speeches were made by Col. CLARBORN and Mr. HUTCHINGS, of the *Times*, and other prominent Democrats.

A long series of resolutions were adopted declaring that any attempt on the part of the coördinate branch of the Federal Government to usurp or exercise powers belonging to another, is subversive of principles of Constitutional liberty, and should not, under any circumstances, be permitted. That the Federal Government is a mere agent of the States, and any attempt on the part of that Government to impair or abridge the authority of the States should be met and defeated; that the Constitution provides for the admission of new States, but not for expulsion or destruction of any, therefore the law lately passed by Congress to reduce nine States to Territories, and govern them by military power is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, a practical dissolution of the Union, and should not be submitted to; that late decisions of the Supreme Court in regard to the test oath is founded on justice and law, and we offer our services in enforcing it against any opposition whatever; that we favor direct taxation in preference to a protective tariff, which, under the pretense of yielding a revenue to the Government, is in reality a tax on labor to reward capital, not more than one dollar out of five, contributed by the consumer, going to the Government; that nothing can be accomplished by contending over dead issues, and keeping alive the embers of discord left by the fire of war. We, therefore, invite good men of all parties to unite with us and stem the torrent of fanaticism and faction, and apply the only remedy yet remaining to us; that remedy is, a convention of the States where all the parties of the original compact, and all those who have since acceded to it will be fairly and equally represented, and where, in a spirit of harmony, concession and union, such modifications can be introduced into our form of Government as will receive the cordial approbation of all, reinvigorate Republican sympathies and principles, and establish an enduring Constitution. That we approve the contemplated convocation of a National Democratic Convention, and recommend Louisville as the place; that we heartily favor the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, believing that we have a right to demand that a portion of the money obtained from us by taxation, shall be thus expended.

The resolutions then arraign the State Government and the dominant party as corrupt and oppressive, criminally wasting the resources of the State, affording the citizens no protection except that based upon partisanship, denying the people a right to vote, ousting duly elected officers from their positions, and charging that these excesses are mere devices to maintain their power, and where such ascendancy is secured, so long as the majority of our citizens are prevented from voting.

And *whereas*, the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the test oath, by which our disfranchisement was hoped to be perpetuated; therefore,

Resolved, That every white man in Missouri, of lawful age and sound mind, has the right to vote, and should exercise that right at all hazards, and subject to all consequences which an unlawful assumption of power might invoke.

Considerable opposition was made to the last resolution, as having a revolutionary tendency, but it was finally adopted by a large majority.

A State Democratic Convention will be called at an early day.

The Right to Free Highways.

From the Scientific American.

Why is it that in all the bills and bids we hear of for the construction of railroads or bridges in, above or under our streets and rivers, and among all the proposals or demands of compensation to the public for these lucrative public grants, the one thing we never hear of is that excessive profits shall be applied to the cheapening of fares for the million? Why is it that projectors propose to pay license fees into the public treasury, or to divide their profits with the school fund—interests already provided for and sure to be sustained—but shrink from the business-like and beneficent plan of reducing their fares and enlarging their traffic progressively, to any extent which will still yield lucrative returns.

Time is more than money: it is life: and rapid and cheap locomotion is life and money in a double sense to the industrious, and especially the industrious poor. They cannot always afford to pay twenty cents an hour for life; but it might and ought to be afforded them, through the medium of cheap and rapid locomotion, at five or ten cents an hour, with the blessings of pure air and moderate rents beside. The Legislature which will provide for a system of rapid conveyance to and, from and throughout this City and its suburbs, with a steady compulsory reduction of fares as fast and as far as consistent with a liberal but not inordinate profit, and with due regard to safety and comfort, do an amount of good and earn a grateful remembrance not often open to any body of men in the course of a century. Such a system, we believe, would speedily reduce all City fares to three cents, and all fares from the City to the remoter suburbs to six cents, while the improvements in the economy of locomotion yet before us in the future may ultimately make one cent each a profitable fare for the daily moving millions of the City that is to be.

There can be no doubt that, on sound principles of political economy and philosophy, all private property in public highways ought eventually to be extinguished, and the use of them for public or private traffic thrown open on equal terms to all, taxed only with an equitable proportion of the cost of maintenance, in the same manner as common roads. The proper aim of a public work is not profit for a few, nor even wealth and honor to the whole, but to economise the time, strength and means of every individual—for of the gains of individuals all public wealth consists. In the infancy of our country, the resources of all its individuals were organized or incorporated in some sort for making the roads, bridges and other public works esteemed indispensable, and these became at once common property and free to all. A continuance of the same principle of action would have made the railroads, canals, bridges and colleges as free as the common roads and the common schools. In an ideal republic of good men, devoted to public rather than private good, this would be possible and incalculably profitable. But in a republic of men as they are, selfish, and only forced into union of interests and resources by extreme necessity, nearly all progress in public works and institutions is necessarily left dependent on selfishness, and in order to have better roads, bridges, &c., it is necessary to allow certain individuals enormous profit and wealth as an inducement to build them. Nevertheless an eventual return to the primitive ideal of free common wealth in all that is in its nature common to all, should be persistently kept in view. There is a proper and a practicable limit to all these public grants, which will be strictly insisted on by every legislator who is at all qualified by sense and honesty for his trust. The profit of the road company is to be regarded only as a means to the true end, public accommodation and economy, and is to be used only so far as necessary to attain that end; not carried so far as to interfere with it.

The present tendency toward a reabsorption of railroad, telegraph and bridge property by the public and for public benefit, through the agency of Government, is a hint which may yet become an assertion of the principle embodied in the limitations of every charter, that all such grants are but temporary concessions for the ultimate benefit of the Commonwealth, and that when they have served their purpose and repaid their beneficiaries, they must return as public property. We are not prepared to say that the resumption of these grants by Government, especially with its present corrupt and wasteful character, would be an improvement. Nor does it matter what any one may say about it; for these practical issues will work themselves out in their own time and way, little affected by theory and advice. There is one direction, however, in which we think we can discern a practical drift in the nature of things; and it is illustrated in the peculiar principle of the proposal on foot for a railroad from the Missouri River to Texas, to be open to all parties for their own cars and locomotives, by payment of tolls, in the same manner as canals usually are. There are reasons enough why railroads should eventually go the way that most turnpikes have already gone, becoming first toll roads, and eventually, in a distant future of greater common knowledge and wealth, free public roads. Monopolies are at best necessary evils, and that temporarily, and their manifest destiny in every case is to go down before the paramount rights and interests of the whole, sooner or later, after they have served their temporary purpose.

In regard to the internal highways of a Metropolis like this we may assert as an axiom that there is no more reason for making the rails, tunnels and bridges private property than for providing the pavements, sidewalks, street crossings, lamps, sewers, Croton water, public parks, &c., &c., on the same principle. The evils of the private property system as applied to this class of public works (to which may be added the gas service) are such as the community literally groan under, without a hope of remedy. On the other hand, the beneficent success of the system of public works under which the Croton Aqueduct and Central Park were constructed, is a standing refutation of all arguments against the extension of such a system to the construction of a complete and satisfactory network of free public ways beneath or above our present crowded thoroughfares and rivers, and the equitable resumption of the much-abused privileges of all our City railroad and ferry companies. We invoke the attention of the Legislature to some statesmanlike and far-reaching measure of democratic progress, for which the people can afford to wait a little in preference to riveting tighter the bonds of the present undemocratic monopoly system for the sake of temporary convenience.

Gen. Thomas on Rebellion.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9, 1867.

Charles H. Smith, Mayor of the City of Rome, Ga., and others:

GENTLEMEN: The Major-General commanding the Department directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ult., addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. DAVIS TILLSON, commanding sub-district of Georgia, giving statement of facts and circumstances which caused the arrest of certain citizens of Rome, Ga., for being concerned in the display of the flag of the late Southern Confederacy in that city, and asking that justice may be done and the prisoners released.

In your letter you state no disrespect was intended to the United States Government by the exhibition of the Confederate flag, and that the parties who displayed it have accepted in good faith the present status of affairs, and do acknowledge the jurisdiction of the United States Government, &c.

If that is the case it can only be supposed, presuming that they possess ordinary intelligence, that they misunderstood the present status of affairs, which is that the rebellion has been decided to be a huge crime, embodying all the crimes of the decalogue, and that it has been conquered and disarmed, and that its very name and emblems are hateful to the people of the United States; and he must be indeed obtuse who expects, without offence, to parade before the eyes of loyal people that which they execrate, and their abhorrence of which they have expressed in the most emphatic language in which it is possible for a great nation to utter its sentiments.

It is pretended by certain newspapers that because no order has been issued from these headquarters that the flag of the Confederacy was not to see the light, the citizens were not warned that it would be a treasonable act.

This excuse is too puerile to answer, and unworthy of a school-boy even. The young men arrested, as well as other citizens of the South, know well enough what is right and what is wrong in such matters, without waiting to be guided by orders especially naming and prohibiting displays honoring treason, and of course contemning loyalty. Were they so stupid as not to possess such innate sense of propriety, the order from these headquarters forbidding a rebel glorification over the remains of the rebel Brigadier-General HANSON, should have been a sufficient warning that such peformances would not be tolerated.

The sole cause of this and similar offences lies in the fact that certain citizens of Rome, and a portion of the people of the States lately in rebellion, do not and have not accepted the situation, and that is, that the late civil war was a rebellion, and history will so record it. Those engaged in it are and will be pronounced rebels; rebellion implies treason, and treason is a crime, and a heinous one too, and deserving of punishment; and that traitors have not been punished is owing to the magnanimity of the conquerors. With too many people of the South the late civil war is called a revolution, rebels are called "Confederates," loyalists to the whole country are called d—d Yankees and traitors, and over the whole great crime, with its accursed record of slaughtered heroes, patriots murdered because of their true-hearted love of country, widowed wives and orphaned children, and prisoners of war slain amid such horrors as find no parallel in the history of the world, they are trying to throw the gloss of respectability, and thrusting with contumely and derision from their society the men and women who would not join hands with them in the work of ruining their country. Everywhere in the States lately in rebellion treason is respectable and loyalty odious. This the people of the United States, who ended the rebellion and saved the country, will not permit, and all attempts to maintain this unnatural order of things will be met by decided disapproval.

As, however, it is pretended by the friends of the citizens arrested that they were so innocent as not to know that it was wrong for paroled prisoners and unpunished traitors to glory in their shame and flaunt the symbol of their crime in the face of the country, they will be released from confinement, with the understanding that no act of treason will be passed unnoticed when detected, and may they and others who think like them profit by the lesson they have received.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A. and A. A. G.

Southern Items.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* objects to the selection of Northern men as trustees of the fund given by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY for the education of the poor children of the South, deeming it "a gratuitous insult to the honor, intelligence and manhood" of the South. It admits that he had the right to select such agents as he chose, but says:

"One of two things is certain to our mind—either that this is a deep-laid scheme of the Northern negro-worshippers to take possession of the youth of the Southern States, in order to train their minds to the belief that the great struggle through which we have just passed was a visitation of Providence upon the sins of their fathers, or that GEORGE PEABODY thinks that there is not enough of intelligence and virtue in the South to take charge of and properly invest the funds which he desires to donate."

The Cherokee (Ala.) *Advertiser*, in an article relating to the destitution in that county states that there are a vast number of poor women, children and infirm men in that county who are suffering for food and raiment, while the quantity of corn in the country is less than it was last year at this time. "To send all of them to the poor-house," it says, "without a dollar in the county treasury to support them, would be unwise. To leave them, in their present condition, and unprovided for, numbers of them will actually starve to death. To depend upon the resources of the State for aid in supplying the poor will prove an utter failure. We can see but one way by which the matter can be amended; that is, to appoint an energetic agent, and send him to the Northwest, with all the necessary credentials, to procure supplies before it is too late. The benevolent societies there are always ready and willing to contribute to the support of the destitute everywhere, when their wants are properly made known. Something of this kind must be done. If not, horrible will be the fate of many."

New-Jersey Railroads and Canals—1866

The Comptroller of the State has presented to the Legislature copies of the reports of the various Railroads and Canals filed in his office, of which the following are abstracts:

Central—Receipts, $3,581,344 29; expenses, $1,963,-975 41. After deducting [illegible] dividends, taxes, &c., a balance remains of $[illegible]. The number of tons of coal is 1,[illegible]; [illegible] merchandise, iron and [illegible]; number of passengers carried, [illegible] tons being of coal. Num[illegible] 1,020,[illegible].

The South Branch (leased to the Central) reports amount of work done under head of grading and construction account, $362,291 8[illegible]; paid on account of right of way, $62,343 43; station houses, &c., $16,-557 73; amount received on capital stock, $438,800.

Warren—Receipts, $451,297 41, and expenses, $296,-351 93. Passengers carried, 89,989; tons of freight, 1,170,638.

Camden and Amboy—Receipts, $4,212,[illegible]895; expenses, $3,601,732 45.

Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural—Receipts, $54,116 27; operating expenses, $41,483 35; passengers, 58,710; tons of freight, 39,009.

Rocky Hill—Receipts after deducting divisions with other roads, $13,472 45; expenses, $9,139 12.

Camden and Burlington County—Receipts, $85,-144 03; expenses, $43,[illegible]; passengers, 117,614. This report includes the operations of the Vincentown branch road up to Oct. 1.

Camden and Atlantic—Receipts, $303,975 22; expenses, $[illegible].

West Jersey—Receipts, $[illegible]; expenses, $178,[illegible].

Flemington—This road has been worked by the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. Receipts, $14,561 21; expenses, $21,071 91.

Belvidere Delaware—Receipts, $[illegible]; current expenses, $400,780 52; extraordinary expenses, $100,000: net earnings Belvidere Delaware and Flemington Railroads, $128,989 42; loss working Flemington Road, $6,510 70.

Salem—Receipts, $37,543 69; expenses, $[illegible] 55.

Cape May and Millville—Receipts, $[illegible]; expenses, $110,258 89.

Millville and Glassboro—Receipts for [illegible], &c., $50,262 99; paid for permanent improvements, &c., $15,277 16. Road under lease.

Raritan and Delaware Bay—Receipts, $[illegible]; expenses, $356,801 53; passengers, 180,794; tons of freight, 67,418 8-10.

New-Jersey—Receipts, $1,770,862 40; expenses, $981,847 46; passengers, 3,568,191; tons of freight, 266,634.

Millstone and New-Brunswick—Receipts, $13,807 47; expenses, $8,987 70; passengers, 34,423½; tons of freight, 12,026.

Paterson and Ramapo—Rent from Erie Road, $26,-600.

Paterson and Hudson River—Rent of Road, $53,400.

Northern—Receipts, $222,769 42; expenses, $193,-818 29; passengers, 450,451; tons of freight, 17,687.

Morris and Essex—Receipts, $1,020,077 84; operating expenses, $715,208 12; passengers, 1,066,179, exclusive of those commuting and free.

Newark and Bloomfield—Receipts, $50,004 34; expenses, $50,042 42; passengers, 240,600.

Long Branch and Sea Shore—Receipts, $53,131 08; expenses, $43,267 25.

Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—Receipts, $14,830 72; expenses, $12,464 22; passengers, 94,300; tons of freight, 4,690.

Hibernia Mine—Receipts, $37,320 19; expenses, $31,888 35.

Orange and Newark Horse-Car—Receipts, $124,679; expenses, $94,112 15; passengers—Orange and Newark, 596,588; Broad-street, 589,884; Belleville and Newark, 195,596; Market-street, $215,767; total, 1,597,835.

Ogden Mine—Receipts, $12,978 10; expenses, $9,-[illegible] 43.

Delaware and Raritan Canal—Receipts, $[illegible] 156 69; expenses, $[illegible] 33.

Morris Canal—Receipts, $625,470 17; repairs, $209,-572 17; lock and plane tending, &c., $66,964 83; superintendence and manangement, $29,965 67.

FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

Final Session of the Legislative Investigating Committee—Statements of Messrs. Fitch, Bonnell, Wilson and Rhodes.

The Legislative Committee investigating the causes of the frequency and disastrous character of fires lately occurring in this City, resumed their inquiries yesterday morning at Room No. 126 Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. FREAR occupied the chair.

Mr. JNO. FITCH was first called, and corroborated previous statements, attributing the causes of the extensive character of fires, lately, mainly to incendiarism, and attributed that incendiarism to the system of excessive insurance. He thought that the City had outgrown a volunteer fire department, but suggested a number of what he believed to be improvements for the new one, and confirmed statements before made as to the insufficient number of men.

Mr. EDWARD BONNELL, next called, stated that he had been a Fire Commissioner in the old department, but that he was satisfied that the paid system was the better one. He thought if there was any deficiency in the present department it was in its want of thoroughly efficient men at its head. He had known instances where the Commissioners had interfered with the Chief Engineer at fires, which he thought to be altogether wrong, and he had known two instances when members of the Board were under the influence of liquor. Mr. ABBIE, he thought, to be fully competent. He also thought the number of men was not sufficient, and that it would be advantageous to add to the number of horses. Better men, as far as the men themselves went, he thought could not be found in the United States.

Mr. JNO. T. WILSON, a member of the old department, gave further corroboration of the advantages of the new system, and suggested that merchants should be compelled to employ night watchmen.

Mr. JNO. H. RHODES, Water Purveyor of the City of Brooklyn, gave valuable information as to the supplies of water in that city and in this one. He spoke earnestly in favor of using metres, and charging water in proportion to the amount not nominally but actually consumed; thought that if the water in the City of New-York was metred, and the owners of buildings held responsible for the amount consumed, then the same results would be obtained as in the matter of gas. The expense of attaching metres would be about $30. In London the water is measured. New-York uses 50,000,000 gallons of water with a population of 1,000,000; and London, with her 3,000,000, uses but 60,000,000 gallons. The head of water at the hydrants is not sufficient to supply the ordinary hand engines; of course the steam engines, which are supposed to require some six times as much, must feel the positive want of water. The only wonder was that New-York was not burnt down under the present system of hydrants. Brooklyn has some one hundred improved hydrants set in the neighborhood of large factories, at a cost of $360 each. Some two years ago the head of water began to fail in Brooklyn. I think about four-fifths of the water is wasted. An additional main is about to be laid at a cost of a million of dollars. If the water were metred, a new main would not be required for ten years yet. He did not think there was any safety for water-works anywhere except by the measurement of water. The present pressure of water in this City is about ten pounds at the hydrants. It formerly was some forty pounds, which might still be retained if waste were prevented. Brooklyn has meters in all the principal manufacturing establishments.

During the session several plans for the ready extinguishing of fires were submitted, and also a model of a fire-proof cellar warehouse, the invention of Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, of this City.

This concluded the business of the morning session.

Several gentlemen who were to present themselves in the afternoon for examination not presenting themselves, the Committee (being satisfied they had all the information necessary to report clearly to the Legislature) adjourned at 4 o'clock *sine die*.

POLICE DESCENTS.

A New Gambling-House Broken up in the Second Ward.

About 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Sergt. WADE, of the Second Precinct Police, with a section of men, made a sudden descent upon the keno gambling-house in the basement in rear of the liquor-saloon of CHARLES ROMER, No. 87 Nassau-street, where they found several men engaged in the gambling game called keno. The doors were closely guarded, and the following persons were taken into custody:

Charles Romer, proprietor.
Wm. B. Grigg, printer.
Charles Bronson, clerk.
Richard Francis, clerk.
James Anderson, clerk.
Edward McIntyre, clerk.
Wm. Malloy, clerk.
Ira Stephens, clerk.
James Galvin, butcher.
Charles Bross, butcher.
Charles Lewis, salesman.
James Brown, printer.
Wm. H. Jones, salesman.
John B. Holbrook, salesman.
Charles Williams, artist.
John Williams, artist.
Henry Wilson, no occupation.
Charles Banker, surveyor.
Charles P. Birdsall, saloon-keeper.
James Cohen, tinsmith.
Charles Dubois, cotton-weigher.

The Police captured ninety ivory balls, forty-four ivory checks, 209 keno cards, two and half packages of small keno boards, one segar-box full of black buttons (used as counters,) four tables, one tally-board and pins, a keno globe, and the "pool," consisting of 140 in fractional currency. The prisoners were all locked up, and they will be arraigned before the Police Magistrate at the Tombs Court.

Descent upon a Disorderly House—Twelve Men and Six Women Arrested.

JOEL E. HYAMS, of No. 108 Waverley-place, and the reputed owner of the building No. 23 Greene-street, appeared before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and made a complaint against the above-named premises as a disorderly house. Justice DODGE issued his warrant, and gave it into the hands of Sergt. HENRY BRUDEN for execution, who, accompanied by several of the Court Squad and other officers of the Eighth Precinct, proceeded to the house about 11 o'clock last night, and arrested the following persons:

Herman Brunkhurst, proprietor; Henry Williams, John Thompson, Albert Trencher, Cornelius B. Johnson, Jas. Lounsberry, Harry Crawford, Abraham Monroe, Charles Comstock, John Hickman, Marshall Spohr, Charles Schaye, pianist; Clara Truehart, Jane Day, Frank Dendevier, Eliza Eva Sherwood, Eliza Wilson, Frances Howard, Frances Fisher.

All of these prisoners were locked up in the Wooster-street Station-house, preparatory to their arraignment at the Jefferson Market Police-court.

Three other women in the house were so ill as to be unable to leave the premises, and they were unmolested.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SAD RESULTS FROM CARELESSNESS.—The old commonplace proverb that "a stitch in time saves nine," proved itself sorrowfully true last Friday afternoon, at Harlem. It appears that in front of a bakery on the northeast corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, kept by Mr. CHRISTOPHER GRAY, there is an old wooden awning extending over the sidewalk. About a month or more ago, upon the occasion of a fire in Yorkville one morning, a steam fire engine was hurrying down. The street being full of snow at the time, and the Harlem Railroad having banked the snow up on both sides of its double track, there was very little room for other vehicles to pass, and the fire engine ran against the posts of the awning referred to, and did a good deal of injury to the whole structure, so that it ought to have been thoroughly repaired, or wholly rebuilt. Mr. GRAY being only the lessee, and having no permanent interest in the property, had the awning stitched together, as it were, so that it would hold. The snow then passed away and no further harm was done. But on Wednesday and Thursday another snow storm came, and on Friday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, two gentlemen, a Mr. HAYES and a Mr. HARRIS, brothers-in-law, who had been at Harlem to look up some real estate with a view to purchase, were standing on the corner, under that awning, conversing, while waiting for the train to take passage down town. All at once the whole of the roof of the awning along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street came down upon them with a terrific crash, giving way under the weight of the snow, burying the two men underneath. One had his leg broken just above the ankle, the other his thighbone and also the hip joint dislocated, both receiving, it is understood, severe if not dangerous internal injuries besides.

HARVARD CLUB DINNER.—The Harvard Club, of New-York City, held its first annual dinner last evening, at the Maison Dorée, and the graduates of Harvard in the City, to the number of about seventy-five, representing classes as far back as 1813, assembled together, and partook of a very superb dinner. Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, the President of the Club, presided. After dinner Mr. LANE proposed "Our Alma Mater." An ode written for the occasion was then sung to the air of "Fair Harvard." Mr. WM. GRAY, of Boston, responded to this toast in a very felicitous speech. Other witty and eloquent speeches were made by Dr. WILLARD PARKER, Dr. TYNG, (the oldest graduate present), Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Profs. JOSEPH LOVERING, JOSIAH P. COOKE, and others. The speeches were interspersed with some very good music and a number of old College songs. The dinner was a great success, and will be long remembered by the graduates of Harvard in New-York City. The officers of the Club for this year are: President, Frederick A. Lane; Vice-Presidents, Willard Parker, Henry D. Sedgwick, Joseph H. Choate; Treasurer, Charles Emerson; Secretary, A. W. Green; Executive Committee, Albert Stickney, A. C. Haseltine; Committee on Admissions, Lemuel Hayward, Charles D. Gambrill, James H. Fay, Nathan A. Prentiss, Charles E. Souther.

DOG FIGHTING.—The American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals seems determined to break up the inhuman practice of dog and cock fighting in this City. It has secured the conviction of the well-known dog-trainer, GEORGE SAVILLE, *alias* "Sheffield George," caught by one of its detectives in the act of exercising a bull-dog on a wheel used for training dogs for fighting with each other. SAVILLE was defended by one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the City, but the evidence produced by the Society secured his conviction, with a fine of $25. As this was a test case to see if dogs can be thus trained, this conviction will insure the same fate to all those engaged in this nefarious business. This Society has also offered a reward of $50 for evidence to convict the principals engaged in the dog-fight between "Belcher" and "Venus," which took place in this City on Sunday, Feb. 10, for $500 a side. The prospect is that they will be apprehended and brought to justice. The scenes enacted at these exhibitions are a disgrace to any community, and every good citizen will rejoice if the efforts of this Society or any other agency will secure their speedy abolition.

FIRE IN WARREN-STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 57 Warren-street, resulting in considerable damage to the upper floors by fire and the flooding of the lower stories. The basement is occupied by HERMANN FRANK, dealer in cloths, whose loss is $500; insured. The first floor front is occupied by ISAAC LEVY, cloths; loss, $1,500; insured. The first floor rear is occupied by L. SCHNEIDLER, shirt manufacturer; loss, $1,000; insured. The second floor was occupied by R. A. HIRSCHFIELD, fancy leather goods; loss, $2,000; insured for $3,000 in the Metropolitan. The third floor was not occupied except a small office used by WILLIAM KALD; damage slight. The fourth floor front was occupied by H. HENRY, job printer, who sustained a loss of $1,000; not insured. The rear of this floor was occupied by C. A. SHOREY, boots and shoes, whose loss is $500; not insured. The damage to the building is about $3,000; insured.

A SAD CASE.—A few weeks ago a handsome and intelligent young girl eloped from the residence of her widow mother, in Boston, in company with a young man, who carried his victim to this City. After living with her for over a month the villian decamped, and abandoned the unfortunate girl to a life of degradation. Information reached Mr. KENNEDY of the facts in the case, and he ordered Detective VAUGHN to find the girl, which that officer soon succeeded in doing, and he escorted her to Police Headquarters, when Inspector DILKS endeavored to persuade her to return to her heart-broken and despairing mother. The girl resisted for a time all threats and inducements, but finally consented to accompany the officer to Boston, and agreed not to run away again. She seemed wholly unconscious of the peril she had been rescued from.

SNEAK THIEVES.—On Friday evening the residence of Mr. JULES PLUNKETT, No. 26 East Twentieth-street, was entered by sneak thieves, who broke open Mrs. PLUNKETT's bedroom, and carried off $400 worth of clothing and jewelry. No arrests were made.... CORNELIUS MARSON, a well-known sneak thief, was arrested yesterday by Officer HAGGERTY, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of theft. He was taken to Police Headquarters, photographed for future reference, and then locked up over night.

SUDDEN DEATH.—While Officers INMAN and CORKEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were riding down town in a Broadway and University car yesterday afternoon they discovered a gentleman in the car in a dying condition, when they removed him to the drug store corner of West Broadway and Beach-street, where the man died in a few minutes. The body was removed to the Leonard-street station-house and examined, when it was ascertained that the deceased was CHARLES H. SANDS, of No. 22 Remsen-street, Brooklyn.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—The following is a correct light of the losses and insurances of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company: Loss on stock and fixtures, $25,000; insured for $35,000, as follows: Jefferson, $9,000; Merchants', $9,000; Gallatin, $6,-000; Continental, $6,000; Arctic, $5,000. The damage to the building is estimated at $10,000. Fully insured. The origin of the fire is still unknown.

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—The United States steamer *Memphis* is now coaling at the Navy-yard, and will sail empty for Charleston and Port Royal, toward the close of this week. Any contributions for the destitute of the ports named, will be taken, if application for transportation be made in time to the Admiral, at the Navy-yard.

CORRECTION.—CHARLES H. ROGERS, and not CHARLES B. RUSSELL, is the name of one of the gentlemen of the Post-office Commission.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANTI-QUARANTINE MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was held last evening at the New Court-house, under the auspices of the Board of Supervisors, to protest against the establishment of a quarantine on any lands connected with Kings County. The meeting was called to order by Supervisor CROPSEY, who was afterward chosen Chairman of the meeting. A resolution against the establishment of a quarantine upon Coney Island was carried unanimously, and was signed by Hon. JOHN C. JACOBS and Hon. PATRICK KEADY, who addressed the meeting. It was resolved to hold a mass meeting of the citizens of Kings County at an early day.

MR. BERGH AND THE SWILL MILKMEN.—Mr. BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, yesterday caused the arrest of Mr. CHARLES ROGERS, proprietor of a swill-milk establishment in the Fourteenth Ward, on a charge of cruelty to his cows. This is said to be intended to test the legality of these establishments. Mr. ROGERS gave bonds to answer before Justice CORNWELL on Thursday next.

THE HANDY BIGAMY CASE.—WILLIAM T. HANDY, the young man who has been under arrest for some time past on a charge of bigamy, on Saturday waived examination before Justice DAILEY, and was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is only 23 years of age, a printer by occupation, and is charged with having one wife living in Richmond, Va., and another in Williamsburgh.

A NEW MASONIC HALL.—Greenpoint Lodge No. 403 F. and A. M., are raising funds for the purpose of building a suitable hall for public meetings, and a concert in aid of the undertaking will be given at the Tabernacle in Union-avenue on Monday evening.

FUNERAL OF DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL BAGLEY.—The funeral of this officer, who died on Thursday last, of consumption, will take place from the South Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church, at noon to-day. Several civic associations will attend the funeral.

MEETING OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A meeting of exempt firemen of the Eastern District took place at Firemens' Hall, Fourth-street, last evening, but the Committee on Organization not being ready to report, an adjournment took place.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SHREWD THEFT OF JEWELRY.—Detective Officers BRANT and WILLIAMS, of the Newark Police, on Friday, received intelligence that a man named WILLIAM WHITE, whose family reside in Chambers-street, in that city, had sold to a Market-street merchant a gold watch and chain and a set of jewelry which he had stolen from the store of PETER J. CLAUMERS, No. 537 Sixth-avenue, New-York, several weeks since, in the following shrewd manner: WHITE went into the store and asked the clerk to see some goods suitable for a wedding occasion, and finally selected a valuable watch and chain and a set of ladies' jewelry, which he requested to be put together in a case for him. WHITE then told the clerk to put it one side, and he would return for it as soon as he could get a check cashed. Before the case was taken from the counter, however, WHITE drew the attention of the clerk to something else, and adroitly substituted for the case containing the valuables one with which he was provided, which contained a piece of iron. Without suspecting anything wrong, the case was placed aside, but WHITE not making his appearance again, the case was opened and the fraud discovered. Subsequently information was obtained which led to the recovery of the property on Friday, the purchaser having received it on a debt. It is stated that WHITE is now in the Tombs for practicing the same game upon other New-York jewelers.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED LIQUORS.—United States' Detective, Capt. DONAVAN, of the Hoboken Police, on Friday night seized sixty-six ten-gallon kegs, of alleged smuggled liquors, mostly Cogniac brandy, found secreted in some lime-sheds belonging to GARDNER, HARP & CO., foot of Third-street, Hoboken, next adjoining the Bremen Docks. The officer made the seizure about 9 P. M., having found the kegs stowed away behind a heap of lime barrels, and placed two officers in charge. Upon returning, about 11 o'clock, with teams to remove the liquor, the captain found a crowd of between twenty and thirty men assembled, principally sailors, who seemed bent on preventing the removal of the liquor, and one man drew a revolver, when he was immediately arrested. The officers drew revolvers and threatened to shoot down any one that interfered with them, and by this means were enabled to get away with the contraband stuff, which was sent to the barge-office, Whitehall, from whence it will be removed to a bonded warehouse. The liquor is supposed to have been smuggled from on board steamers lying there. No owner appeared.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.—In the Essex County Court yesterday the following sentences were pronounced: ABRAHAM JACOBUS, disorderly house; fined $250. WM. MOORE, assault and battery; fined $25. JOHN DEE, breaking; two years State Prison. BRIDGET RISBAND, petit larceny; three months county jail. JULIA WILSON, breaking, two indictments; three years State Prison. MARGARET DEGRAW, larceny; three months county jail. JULIA BEACH, grand larceny; one year State Prison. MARY BEYER, four indictments for larceny; two years State Prison. MARGARET HIGGINS, larceny; three months county jail. MARY MELSING, assault and battery, thirty days county jail. WM. C. ROBERTSON, false pretences; two years State Prison. DAGOBERT SCHWACHERELL, assault and battery and malicious mischief; fined $5 and costs on each offence. VALENTINE BAPTELL, assault and battery; $50 fine.

BROKE HIS JAW.—Two young men named PATRICK LALLY and PATRICK FUREY, residents of the Fifth Ward, Jersey City, had a dispute three days since about a young female, which culminated in a fight, during which FUREY, as is alleged, put in a blow which fractured LALLY's jaw, and he also sustained other injuries which laid him up until Friday, when he procured his antagonist's arrest. The accused was held to bail to answer at the next term of Court.

ACCIDENT IN THE CUT.—EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN, while detaching a pile of snow from one of the crags overhanging the railroad in Bergen Cut, on Friday, slipped from the rock and fell into the cut, sustaining a severe contusion of the head. He was discovered by two men lying insensible on the track, who removed him in time to prevent his being run over by a down train.

ALLEGED EVASION OF THE REVENUE LAW.—A cigar manufacturer in Hudson City named HERMAN REUTER was arrested on Friday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff ONSLOW, and brought before United States Commissioner JACKSON, on a charge of manufacturing cigars without paying the duties required. He was held in $3,000 bonds to appear for examination.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO STAB.—A young man named JOHN SCANLAN was arrested, and taken before Justice ALLEN, of Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to stab PATRICK CLEARY during a dispute about a young woman. Held for trial.

Notice.

BROOKS' Broadway Bridge was carried away during the late thaw and flood, but he has now caused one to be erected on solid stone foundation. Ladies, children and gentlemen can pass from his boot and shoe store to the Metropolitan Hotel or the "Black Crook" in safety, without soiling their boots.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 310 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ECKEL—SLOAN.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Tredwell Walden, J. LEWIS ECKEL to JULIET E., second daughter of Thomas J. Sloan, Esq.

MEERT—VAN BUREN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York, CHARLES FREDERICK MEERT to ADELAIDE MOTT, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. H. Van Buren, all of this City.

OLCOTT—KEELER.—At St. Peter's Church, State-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. J. A. Paddock, Pastor, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, RICHARD G. OLCOTT, of Washington, D. C., to M. LOUISE, daughter of W. A. Keeler, of Stamford, Conn.

DIED.

COFFEE.—On Friday, Feb. 22, of diphtheria, EDWIN JOSIAH, son of Thomas H. and Hester M. Coffee, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of H Company, 9th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the members of Columbia Lodge No. 1, I. O. of O. F., are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas Coffee, No. 248 West 17th-st., on Monday, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Edgewater on the Hudson for interment.

CUMINGS.—At New-Hampton, Orange County, on Friday, Feb. 22, JAMES E., son of the late Capt. John Cumings, aged 29 years.

Funeral from his late residence on Monday, Feb. 25. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. Carriages in waiting at Middletown.

DOMINICK.—At her late residence, East Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, Mrs. SARAH R. DOMINICK, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

GOLDSMITH.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 23, SARAH GOLDSMITH, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely, from the residence of her son, Jacob Goldsmith, No. 147 West 42d-st.

MORRISON.—On Saturday, Feb. 23, STICKLER, eldest son of Mary and the late J. Clitz Morrison, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 10 Harrison-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

OAKFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, after a long illness, HELEN M. H., wife of John D. Oakford, and daughter of Edward and Helen M. H. Anthony.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SAND.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 23, CHRISTIAN H. SAND, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIXBY.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, LURA A., wife of Daniel Bixby, in the 33d year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 163 West 21st-st., on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

DEVLIN.—On Friday morning, Feb. 22, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, DANIEL DEVLIN, City Chamberlain, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also His Honor the Mayor, the Boards of the Common Council, and the heads of the various City Departments, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his nephew, Thomas H. O'Connor, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., on Monday, 25th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be conveyed to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered, and the body afterwards deposited temporarily in a vault in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-st.

LADD.—In Tarrytown, at the residence of her brother, Wm. F. Ladd, ELIZABETH LADD, after a long and painful illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines, and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their houses at short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

Those wishing to procure private boxes for the Fire Department Ball can do so by applying to the officers:
C. G. GUNTHER, President, No. [illegible] Broadway.
JAS. S. WENMAN, No. [illegible]
A. J. DELATOUR, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following promissory note, the transfer and payment of which has been enjoined by the Court of Common Pleas, and which is now in possession of David Kaufman & Co.: Note dated Jan. 1, made by Simon [illegible], and indorsed by William Brunner & Co., for the sum of eight thousand dollars, payable at [illegible] months after date.
WILLIAM BRUNNER & CO.
[illegible]

DR. SCHENCK ON DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND REMEDY.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia.—A sense of fullness, tightness, and weight in the stomach, together with flatulency, acidity, sour, offensive belching of wind, water brash and vomiting, and a great deal of what a person calls an all-gone feeling at the pit of the stomach; frequently there is also a palpitation of the heart, which physicians mistake for heart disease, and when the stomach is in this condition it is coated with a mucous or slime. The rough fibrous coating is very similar to what we see in tripe, is what throws out the gastric juice, and when the stomach gets a thick coat of slime on it, it prevents the gastric juice from flowing, and digestion ceases. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves this mucous or slime, and restores the stomach to its natural condition.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are also required to carry off this morbid matter. Two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused from this diseased state of the stomach; the liver becoming torpid, it ceases to throw out bile, and in a short time the whole system is deranged. The mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathizes with the other organs, and before the patient is aware of it, he or she has Bronchial or Pulmonary Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup cannot act freely through the blood when the system is in this locked-up condition, without the aid of the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. The liver has all the venous blood to strain, and when it gets in a morbid condition, blood and bile run through the system mixed, and the whole body becomes so low, and the blood so thick, it can hardly run through the veins. In a majority of cases hemorrhages occur from this thick condition of the blood. The Mandrake Pills act on the liver similar to calomel, or they do what that does—it unlocks the gall bladders, starts the bile, and the blood begins to circulate naturally through the veins, and the hemorrhages cease. If, when persons are attacked with hemorrhage, they would first take a good purgative, something that would act on the liver, they would soon be relieved from bleeding from the lungs. All astringents are only temporary, and irritate the bronchial tubes, and lay the groundwork for consumption.

Patients can consult me professionally at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the LUNGS with my Respirometer, $5. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. N. H. CHAMBERLAINE WILL officiate for the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS on SUNDAY MORNING, in the large chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Services will be continued in this chapel until the completion of the Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour, in East 25th-st., which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy on Easter next.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse SUNDAY MORNING—*Repentance and Conversion*. In the EVENING, lecture to young men on books of fact and of fiction. THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst., Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., will lecture for the Lee Literary Association in this Church. Subject—*Half Way Thoughts on the Nineteenth Century*. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Essay by THOMAS COCHRAN, Jr., Esq. Subject—*The Young Man of To-day*, [illegible] *and his Work*. Young men and the public generally invited. [illegible] BOLTON RANGS, Rec. Secretary.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 24th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. All seats free.

HELL, WHAT IT IS, AND WHERE IT IS, will be the subject of a lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. C. AGER, in the chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court, Brooklyn. Regular morning service of the Brooklyn Society of the New Church, (Swedenborgian,) at the same place, at 10¾. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., preaches to young men, by request of the Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Dutch Reformed Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Young men and the public generally invited.

REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., RECTOR of Calvary Church, will preach the sixth of the course of sermons in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Barnabas House.

ABRAHAM JAMES, ESQ., THROUGH whose mediumship the celebrated Chicago artesian well was discovered, relates his experience to a meeting of Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. E. G. HOLLAND discourses upon *The Divinity Resident in all Humanity*, at 7½ o'clock. Conference 3 P. M. The public invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3D-AV.—Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, Pastor of the 7th-st. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, on *The Mission of Suffering*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Ways Some Young Men* [illegible] *Satan*. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Evening service, at 7½ o'clock. *The Law of Mental, Moral and Local Association, and* [illegible] *Anything*.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*Prisons and Prison Scenes of New Testament*, first sermon. Preaching at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

THE MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY for the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., will be held on SUNDAY, 24th. Rev. J. MCCLINTOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. T. F. HILDRETH will address the Juvenile Missionary Society at 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, corner of [illegible] and Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Bible class at 3 P. M.

THE LAND OF CANAAN.—REV. JAMES REED will lecture on this subject, this EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Public invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach on SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes—and Rev. Prof. GEO. F. SEYMOUR at 7½ P. M.

THE LITTLE STONE.—THE CHURCH OF Mount Zion worships in the University, Washington-square. Preaching by the Pastor, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Nature and Location of the Kingdom of God*. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, [illegible]-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—[illegible]. For the evening—[illegible].

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, [illegible]-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services in this church on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. WM. REID having accepted the call to the pastorate of this Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock and 7½ EVENING. Communion Service at 3 o'clock afternoon. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M.

THE PRAYING BAND.—F. R. ANDERSON, Leader, will conduct the services in the Lexington-av. M. E. Church, corner Lexington-av. and [illegible]-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING. All are invited to attend.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR of the West 53d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every evening through the week except Saturday. Preaching on Sunday evening.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects relating to the present condition of the Church and the immediate coming of the Lord. Seats free.

NO. 814 BROADWAY, SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Discussion at 3 P. M.—[illegible] Progressive Conference [illegible].

CIRCLES HELD FOR SPIRIT COMMUNION at Lamartine Hall, [illegible], every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Doors open from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M. Mediums invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THERE will be two sermons at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Class meetings, at 9 A. M. and 12 M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock P. M. by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT WILL ADDRESS the Medical Students' Christian Union, at the New-England Congregational Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7½ P. M.

AT EBBITT HALL—MISS LIZZIE DOTEN will give her closing lectures before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CARLETON-AV., BROOKLYN.—CHAPLAIN FRENCH, Freedmen's Bureau, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church (Rev. G. L. TAYLOR'S) on SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 24, at [illegible] o'clock.

AGAIN ON THE SOCIAL EVIL.—REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH'S SUNDAY AFTERNOON Popular Lecture, (3½ o'clock,) Argus Hall, No. 85 Houston-st. SUNDAY, to gentlemen only.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 2½ P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, between [illegible] sts. Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. G. M. DES ISBETS, Pastor.

ARE UNIVERSALISTS INFIDELS?—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will answer on SUNDAY EVENING at the church corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st.—SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Moses and Washington*.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Orders from General Headquarters—Recent Changes—The Breech-Loading Arms Examination—The Cost of the National Guard—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following orders have been issued by the Adjutant-General:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 24.—Hereafter all communications and resignations of officers in the First Division of the National Guard of the State of New-York, intended for the Commander-in-Chief, will be transmitted through the intermediate channels of communication to the commanding officer of the division, and by him to the Adjutant-General of the State.

Major-Gen. SHALER will promulgate this order.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
Official: C. W. BENTLEY, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. A. G.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 26.—Upon the recommendation of the Inspector-General:

1. Companies A, B, D and H, of the First Regiment of Cavalry, First Division National Guard of the State of New-York, are hereby consolidated into one company, which will be designated as Company F, First Regiment of Cavalry.
2. The Fourth Squadron of Cavalry is transferred to the First Regiment of Cavalry, and Company A of said regiment is hereby divided, and will constitute two companies, to be designated Companies A and B, First Regiment of Cavalry.
3. The company of cavalry known as the "Washington Grays" is hereby divided, and will constitute two companies, which shall be designated as the "Squadron of Washington Grays."
4. Any officers in excess of those necessarily required to conform to these changes, are rendered supernumerary.
5. Brig.-Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY will attend to the details of this order, and when completed will send to this office a complete roster of his command.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
Official: C. W. BENTLEY, Act. Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following is the official list of the officers who have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Feb. 16, 1867, as received from the Adjutant-General's office:

First Brigade of Infantry.—Rowland M. Hall, to be Aid-de-Camp, Feb. 6, 1867, *vice* Wm. D. Dimmock, relieved. George B. Schieffelin, Judge-Advocate, Feb. 6, 1867, *vice* Menzo Diefendorf, relieved.

First Regiment of Infantry.—Frederick Kochers, to be Captain, Feb. 1, 1867, *vice* Wm. H. Roach, resigned. William Barthman, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 19, 1865, *vice* Thomas Burke, resigned.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.—H. T. Van Denburgh to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1867, *vice* James S. Gilligan, removed from district. Thomas C. De Marceilin to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 4, 1867, *vice* Geo. H. Mott, promoted. John Hock to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1867, *vice* William A. Laing, promoted.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry—C. H. Strong to be Major, Jan. 31, 1867, *vice* Ralph A. Lanning, resigned. Robert R. Courtney to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1867, *vice* John S. Stryker, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Robert McAfee to be Captain, Feb. 1, 1867, *vice* Knox McAfee, promoted to Major. William H. Smith to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1867, *vice* R. McAfee, promoted. James McCuen to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1867, *vice* William H. Smith, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry.—George B. Post to be Colonel, Feb. 8, 1867, *vice* James F. Cox, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Christian Hermann to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 24, 1867; original vacancy.

Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—John Schwartz to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1867, *vice* Thomas Ruff, resigned. Andrew Harter to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1867, *vice* John Schwartz, promoted.

Sixtieth Regiment of Infantry.—Stephen F. Gillett to be Captain, Jan. 24, 1867, *vice* Albert M. Plimpton, resigned. Richard J. Best to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 24, 1867, *vice* Stephen F. Gillett, promoted. James F. Cooper to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 31, 1867, *vice* R. J. Best, promoted.

Eighty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Philip Dougherty to be Captain, Feb. 4, 1867, *vice* Samuel D. Comb, removed from district.

One Hundred and Eighth Regiment Infantry.—Robert Richtmeyer, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 12, 1867, *vice* Philip Warner, resigned.

First Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-Fifth Brigade.—George Franenberger to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1867, original vacancy; John Hunter, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1867, *vice* Franenberger, promoted; Edmund J. Kelley to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 29, 1867, original vacancy; Alfred J. Swan, to be Adjutant, Feb. 1, 1867, *vice* George B. Herrick, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following is the official list of the resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, during the week ending Feb. 16, 1867:

Feb. 14, Second Lieut. Frederick Schlee, Sixth Regiment. Term of service expired.

Feb. 14, First Lieut. Lewis Lyons, Sixth Regiment. Term of service expired.

Feb. 12, Capt. A. Bandman, Sixth Regiment. Term of service expired.

Feb. 12, Second Lieut. Dixon Bean, Seventy-fourth Regiment. For the benefit of the Regiment.

Feb. 12, Quartermaster Wm. J. Brown, Forty-fifth Regiment. By request of Brigadier-General.

Feb. 15, Second Lieut. Wm. H. Van Cott, Jr., Seventeenth Regiment. Removed from district.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. SHALER.

In General Orders No. 2 Major-Gen. ALEX. SHALER announces that—

In promulgating Special Order No. 24, (current series,) from general headquarters, published above, he takes occasion to refer the officers of this command to article twenty-three (on orders and correspondence) of general regulations for the military forces of the State of New-York, and directs, for the purpose of obtaining uniformity in the manner of conducting the official business, and in the manner of recording such business, that at each headquarters there shall be kept one order book, one letter book, one roster book, one journal or indorsement book, one file of orders from each of the headquarters above and one file of letters received. The order book shall contain a copy of every general and special order issued, and will be signed in the book by the staff officer whose name was attached to the originals sent from the office. General orders will be numbered and kept in one series, and special orders in another—the numbers always beginning with the first of the year. Each order will be separated from the one following by a red line. Orders received will be kept within two jointed file-boards, and the date of the receipt noted (in red ink) at the bottom of the first page. That all orders from the same headquarters may be kept in one file, the same sized paper will be used whether written or printed. In the letter-book will be recorded every letter issued. Each will be separated from the one which follows by a red line, and each letter should be signed in the book by its writer. There should be a margin two (2) inches wide on the left of each page, in which should be noted in red ink the names of the parties to whom copies of the letter have been sent, and when the letter has been addressed to an officer under cover to his Commander, the fact should be noted in a similar manner. An index to the Letter Book will be kept, in which it will be sufficient to have the name of the person addressed appear. The Roster Book will contain the Rosters as required by paragraphs 487 to 498, General Regulations for the Military Forces, State of New-York. The Journal, or Indorsement Book, will contain a record of all papers passing through the headquarters, going up or down. Two pages will be required upon which to make the entries. On the left of the first page, a column about 1½ inches wide will be ruled off, and headed, "When Received:" next to the right, a column about three inches wide, headed, "Name of Writer:" and the balance of the first page will be headed, "Date and Purport." The second page will be headed, "Indorsement and Disposition." The first column on the left will contain the date at which the paper was received. In the second column will be entered the name of the writer. In the third column, the date and purport of the communication will be entered, and on the opposite page will be written in full the indorsement made, and the manner in which the paper was disposed of. The entries should be separated by a red line, and a vacant space left above the red lines for noting whatever action may be subsequently taken upon the same paper, should it again pass through the same headquarters. Letters received and not forwarded or returned, will be filed, after being folded, (letter paper in three equal folds, and cap paper in four,) and indorsed at the top of the first fold with the place and date of the letter, name and rank of the writer, and a summary of its contents, and at the bottom of the same fold, with the date of the receipt in red ink. All communications will be folded and indorsed in the manner just described, for *letters received*. Those intended for the Commander-in-Chief, will be addressed to the Adjutant-General of the State; for the Division Commander, to the Division Inspector; for a Brigade Commander, to his Brigade Inspector; and for a Regimental Commander, to his Adjutant. The indorsement of the intermediate commanders will begin at the top of the second fold, and follow each other in the order of their dates. In passing to higher headquarters the indorsement must be signed by the commanding officer, but in passing down may be signed by his order, by an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department. All communications will be written on not less than one-half of a letter-sheet, and the outside or last page will be left blank for the indorsements. Communications containing inclosures will have marked upon the first fold the number of inclosures. The books herein designated can be obtained by a requisition upon the Adjutant-General. All such books, with the orders and official papers on file at the different headquarters, will continue the property of the State, and be turned over by the commanding officers, on retiring, to their successors in command, but commanding officers may obtain copies of all orders for their private use if desired. This order will be promulgated to the entire command.

COST OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following are the bills audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1867, for the benefit of the First Division National Guard. The list is an extensive one:

	MARCH.	
6.	A. J. Garvey, repairs 7th Regiment armory	$28 00
	MAY.	
10.	Wm. Gibson, rent of 1st Regiment armory	630 42
10.	J. O. Fowler, rent of 4th Regiment armory	1,208 34
10.	Jas. Haddon, rent of 79th Regt. armory	750 00
10.	A. Hall, Jr., painting 55th Regt. armory	515 00
10.	Geo. R. Jackson, Burnet & Co., railing for 7th Regiment armory	350 00
22.	G. Huebner, meals 11th Regt. during riots	330 00
22.	Erwin Hanke, furnishing meals 5th Regt.	60 00
29.	G. Gross, furnishing meals 5th Regiment	50 00
	JUNE.	
15.	A. J. Garvey, repairs to armories 69th and 96th Regiments	1,893 50
15.	Louis Schirmer, rations and expenses during riots	806 50
15.	Luke Beatty, armorer, 77th Regiment	123 50
15.	C. Berchet, armorer, 5th Regiment	468 00
15.	F. S. Morrison, armorer, 7th Regiment	502 50
15.	S. Curtis, Jr., armorer, 12th Regiment	468 00
15.	Thos. Rogers, armorer, 84th Regiment	468 00
15.	Theo. Gunsel, armorer, 96th Regiment	502 50
15.	Wm. Lynch, armorer, 99th Regiment	520 50
15.	A. F. Green, armorer, 1st and 3d Regiment	354 00
15.	Timothy Carr, armorer, 69th Regiment	276 00
19.	John E. Bendix, rent of armory, 3d Regt.	1,368 63
20.	N. Ryan, storing arms for 99th Regiment	336 00
	JULY.	
26.	C. Halberstadt, rent of armory 96th Regt.	820 00
2.	J. Sniffin, repairs to armories of 4th and 37th Regiments	3,721 50
2.	J. P. Newkirk, rent of armory for 9th Regt.	900 00
24.	J. Sniffin, fitting up 4th Regt. Armory	1,839 59
24.	C. Sulzer, rent of 55th Regt. Armory	187 50
24.	F. N. Cook, Armorer, 71st Regiment	405 00
24.	G. A. Thompson, Armory, 79th Regiment	180 00
24.	D. Kahn, Armorer, 11th Regiment	547 50
24.	F. Bischoff, Armorer, 3d Regiment	468 00
24.	Wm. Lynch, armorer 99th Regiment	554 50
24.	A. Gans, armorer 6th Regiment	237 00
24.	Samuel Curtis, Jr., armorer 12th Regt.	257 00
	AUGUST.	
15.	J. Sniffin, fitting up armory 3d Regt. Cav.	1,537 12
15.	J. Sniffin, fitting up armory 95th Regiment	2,102 03
15.	John Sniffin, fitting up armory 77th Regt.	1,951 91
15.	Arch. Hall, Jr., painting 1st and 3d Regt. armories	1,468 35
15.	Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture 4th Regiment Armory	944 50
15.	A. J. Garvey, repairs 3d and 71st Regiment armories	1,008 25
20.	A. Hall, Jr., painting armories of 77th and 96th Regiment	2,169 00
20.	A. J. Garvey, repairs to armory of 77th Regt.	1,622 75
20.	J. B. Cook, rent of armory of 78th Regt.	416 66
20.	W. A. Armstrong, repairs 12th Regiment Armory	377 16
20.	H. H. Craige, plumbing, 12th Regt. Armory	4 47
20.	Sawin & Osgood, chairs, 12th Regt. Armory	48 00
20.	Sawin & Osgood, chairs, 12th Regt. Armory	135 00
20.	G. Freeman, carpenter work, 12th Regiment Armory	366 65
20.	E. Spinning, painting 12th Regt. Armory	95 00
20.	E. Spinning, painting 12th Regt. Armory	57 53
20.	W. A. Armstrong, carpenter work, 12th Regiment Armory	609 00
20.	W. & J. Sloan, carpeting 12th Regt. Armory	419 20
20.	J. B. & G. Prankard, kalsomining 12th Regiment Armory	160 00
20.	J. B. Lent, fitting up, &c., 12th Regiment Armory	76 60
27.	A. Hall, Jr., painting armories and drill-rooms	1,297 00
27.	J. Sniffin, repairs, armories and drill-rooms	6,269 36
	SEPTEMBER.	
3.	A. J. Garvey, repairing armory 96th Regt.	1,789 25
3.	C. Sulzer, rent of armory 55th Regiment	187 50
3.	Luke Beatty, armorer 77th Regiment	138 00
3.	Wm. P. Slater, for armorer of 9th Regiment	465 00
3.	Andw. Geoghan, armorer of 3d Regiment	76 50
3.	N. Dittmar, armorer of 55th Regiment	391 25
3.	V. Dittmar, armorer of 55th Regiment	205 00
3.	J. Gahen, armorer of 95th Regiment	469 50
3.	A. Hall, Jr., painting armory of 96th Regt.	1,684 00
24.	John Sniffin, fitting up armory of 1st, 71st and 96th Regiments	4,572 48
24.	A. Hall, Jr., fitting up armory of 77th and 95th Regiments	1,619 00
24.	Carl Sulzer, rent of armory of 55th Regt.	187 50
24.	J. Hadden, rent of armory of 79th Regt.	600 00
24.	Perkins & Brother, carpet for armory of 96th Regt.	293 78
24.	Perkins & Brother, carpet for armory of 96th Regt.	25 93
24.	A. J. Garvey, repairs of armory 1st Regt.	1,658 40
24.	Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture armory of 96th Regt.	5,832 00
	OCTOBER.	
17.	H. Magrath, furniture for 12th Regt. armory	225 00
17.	Gregg & Bro., carpeting for armories	1,446 25
17.	Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture for armories	2,466 00
17.	Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture for armories	2,434 00
17.	John Sniffin, repairs to armories	4,266 83
17.	P. Kenney, rent of 96th Regt. armory	332 32
17.	A. J. Garvey, repairs to 7th Regt. armory	2,053 10
17.	A. Hall, Jr., painting armories	1,162 75
17.	C. L. Halberstadt, rent of armory 95th Regt.	350 00
17.	J. Otto, rent of room for troop	1,000 00
	NOVEMBER.	
8.	Morgan Jones, repairs to armory 77th Regt.	815 19
8.	Morgan Jones, repairs to armory 69th Regt.	1,020 23
8.	Morgan Jones, repairs to armory 1st Regt.	1,012 71
8.	J. Sniffin, repairs to armory 1st Regiment	1,811 77
22.	Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, 1st and 96th Regiments	2,462 10
22.	Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, 1st and 55th Regiments	3,247 66
22.	A. J. Garvey, repairs to 1st, 11th and 12th Regiment armories	4,372 50
22.	J. Eagan, rent of armory, 95th Regiment	500 00
22.	C. Lockwood & Co., articles for armories	325 00
22.	F. H. Schaefer, armorer, 2d Regiment	3 3 00
22.	C. Schuttler, armorer, 4th Regiment	540 00
22.	W. Lynch, armorer, 99th Regiment	617 00
22.	J. McVicker, armorer, 3d Regiment	244 50
22.	Chris. Tusch, armorer, 55th Regiment	138 50
22.	Chris. Tusch, armorer, 55th Regiment	276 00
22.	A. Gans, armorer, 6th Regiment	469 50
22.	D. Edwards, armorer, 37th Regiment	588 00
22.	Chas. Berchet, Armorer, 5th Regiment	138 00
22.	Luke Beatty, Armorer, 77th Regiment	138 00
22.	Hugh Dunigan, Armorer, 99th Regiment	138 00
22.	Theodore Gunsel, Armorer, 96th Regiment	321 00
22.	B. Meninger, Armorer, 6th Regiment	469 50
22.	Jas. A. Holwell, Armorer, 1st Regiment	277 50
22.	A. B. Green, Armorer, 1st and 3d Regiments	275 50
22.	F. S. Morrison, Armorer, 7th Regiment	306 00
	DECEMBER.	
5.	Gregg & Brothers, carpeting for armories	1,463 75
5.	Prescott & De Noyelles, rent of 55th Regiment Armory	1,050 00
5.	Chas. G. Frederick, rent of 55th Regiment Armory	251 00
5.	Andrew J. Garvey, repairs to armories	1,643 45
5.	Carl Sulzer, rent of 55th Regiment Armory	187 50
5.	J. E. Bendix, rent of 3d Regiment Armory	1,100 00
5.	Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture for armory	2,187 75
	Total	$426,882 50

TRIAL OF BREECH-LOADING ARMS.

The Examining Board appointed by Gov. FENTON to determine upon the best breech-loading small arm for the use of the National Guard, have been holding daily sessions during the past week at the State Arsenal. The Examining Board consists of Brig.-Gen. G. W. PALMER, Commissary-General of Ordnance, President; Brig.-Gen. W. G. WARD, of the First Brigade; Col. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, and Col. BAKER. The Board determined upon the following series of tests:

First—Strength of the breech-piece or resistance to recoil and continued service by firing from a fixed rest 100 rounds with service charge of Government powder (standard strength,) 99 rounds with a single ball, and the 100th round with two balls.

Second—Penetration—By firing one cartridge of 60 grains of powder (standard Government strength,) at target of inch boards placed one inch apart, at range of 175 feet.

Third—Rapidity of firing from the shoulder at a target, each arm to be fired by a person designated by the Board. In this test the accuracy of fire to be taken into consideration. In addition to this test each exhibitor to be allowed to select a person to fire his own arm for rapidity.

Fourth—Simplicity of mechanism and liabilities to derangement in ordinary use.

Fifth—Liabilities to derangement by accidents common to the service.

Sixth—Security against premature discharge or loss of cartridge from loaded arm in service.

Seventh—Local instructions to execution of manual of arms arising from peculiar mechanism of breech-piece.

Eighth—Effects of moisture upon the action of breech-piece. The arms to be subjected to the alternate action of moisture and exposure to air, under the exclusive direction of the Board, and for such time as they consider satisfactory.

Ninth—Effects of the introduction of extraneous matter into the open breech.

Tenth—The manual of the arms in loading and firing, commencing with the arm unloaded and at the shoulder.

Eleventh—The different arms to be exhibited by a distribution of the several parts and reassembling them.

The number of arms entered for trial was unusually large, as follows: Empire breech-loading firearm, original, alteration (two,) Geo. B. Walter, No. 64 Broadway. Berdan rifle, alteration, H. Berdan. Joslyn breech-loading firearm, two original arms, Wm. Herrick, No. 57 West Ninth-street. National rifle, National Arms Co., original, A. J. Bergen, corner Kent-avenue and Hughes-street, Brooklyn, E. D. Hubbell gun, alteration, James H. Crue, Philadelphia, Penn. Fitch gun, an alteration, J. P. Fitch, Fifty-second-street, New-York. Aronson gun, alteration, J. N. Aronson, No. 7 Warren-street. Poultney musket, original, Poultney & Trimble, Baltimore. Spencer rifle, by Arthur Cheney, Boston, Mass. Gray gun, original, alteration and magazine carbine (making three in all), Joshua Gray, Boston, Mass. Millbank gun, alteration, Isaac M. Milbank, Greenfield Hill, Conn. Meigs rifle, alteration, Jos. V. Meigs, Lowell, Mass. Needle gun, alteration, S. Weill, No. 421 East Houston-st. Cochrane breech-loading musket and carbine, original, and alteration (two,) J. W. Cochrane, No. 189 Broadway. Allen gun, alteration, A. H. Allen, Norwich, Conn. Miller's rifle, original, W. H. & G. W. Miller, West Meriden, Conn. Robertson & Simpson gun, original, Robertson & Simpson, Hartford, Conn.

The experiments made in presence of the Board, were very satisfactory and interesting. We have no space for the details, nor explanation of the arms presented. The following table gives the result of the two first tests:

Gun.	Penetration.	Shots.	Minutes.
Millbank	—	100	6:55
Empire Congress	11½	100	4:40
National	11½	100	7:45
Morganstern	13½	11	1:00
Fitch-Allyn	11½	100	8:52
Roberts and Simpson	11½	100	8:30
Gray	11½	99	8:00
Page	—	20	1:45
Spencer	—	99	8:20
Miller	9	99	9:27
Berdan	11	99	6:20
Hubbell	11½	99	13:32
Meigs	11	99	5:40
Poultney musket	11½	99	7:12
Joslyn	11	99	8:30

On Friday and yesterday the pieces tested were distributed and reassembled, to show their relative superiority. The Meigs gun was taken apart in one and three-quarter minutes, and put together again in one and one quarter minute. The National rifle was taken apart in one minute and-a-half, and reassembled in three minutes. The Allyn gun was taken apart in four minutes, and reassembled in five and a half minutes. The Empire gun was taken apart in thirty seconds, and was reassembled in forty-five seconds. The Poultney breech-loader was taken apart in two minutes, and put together again in three and a half minutes. The Berdan gun was taken apart in eighteen seconds, and reassembled in forty-two seconds. The Miller gun was taken apart in five minutes, and reassembled in nine minutes. The Lampson gun was taken apart in one and a quarter minute, and put together again in one minute and twenty-two seconds. The Gray gun was taken apart in thirty seconds, and reassembled in forty-five seconds. The Hubbell gun was not taken apart.

Next week the Board intend making a series of private tests, embracing all those specified in the original programme. During the sessions last week Col. A. GORLOFF and Capt. CARL HUMMINS, of the Russian Artillery, and Lieut.-Col. A. H. DAVILA, of the Spanish Artillery, were present and testified great surprise at the number and beauty of the arms submitted. Their presence may lead to considerable advantage to our enterprising inventors.

COL. CRAIG WADSWORTH AND THE MAJOR-GENERALSHIP OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION.

The Rochester journals are having a rare dispute over the appointment of Col. WADSWORTH to the position of Major-General in the National Guard. The *Union* mentioned a rumor to the effect that Col. WADSWORTH had declined the appointment, and complimented him for such action, on the ground that there are many military gentlemen connected with the State service whose claims for the position are an hundred-fold greater than Col. WADSWORTH. The Geneseo correspondent of another Rochester paper, however, states that Mr. CRAIG WADSWORTH has, at the earnest request of Gov. FENTON and others, withdrawn his declination of the Major-Generalship, and also makes some severe comments upon the *Union's* article upon the question, which he says only had the effect to increase the desire of his many friends that he should accept the appointment. In answer, the *Union* insists that instead of making an attack upon the new appointee, its remarks formed a generous compliment, and adds, "that so far as they question the propriety of his being commissioned Major-General over the heads of men who have been identified all their lives with the State militia, they will be fully indorsed by nineteen-twentieths of those who know anything of the service, and of Mr. CRAIG WADSWORTH. Do his many friends, does he, wish to invite a public scrutiny of the record as to personal fitness and merits?"

There is no doubt that considerable feeling exists in the Seventh Division regarding Col. CRAIG WADSWORTH's appointment, and the fact is to be regretted, as it may prove prejudicial to good order and discipline.

THE BRIGADIER-GENERAL OF THE NINTH BRIGADE.

The question of who is to be appointed to the command of the Ninth Brigade of Albany, made vacant by the resignation of Brig.-Gen. JOHN F. RATHBONE, is creating commotion in the military circles of that city. The Albany *Evening Times* says that "Col. D. M. WOODHALL, of the Tenth Regiment, appears to be the prominent candidate for the place. Out of all the names mentioned thus far he is the only officer who would be able to handle the brigade in a manner that would prove creditable in a military point of view. We have long enough suffered from the want of military ability in the National Guard. Now that it is so easily obtained it should be secured. Men who served during the late war, and thus possess experience with knowledge of military tactics, are the men whom we want as officers of the Guard. Men of means are well enough in their place, but their day is passed in connection with the National Guard. Col. WOODHALL, therefore, is the man for the place." We understand from private sources that several other candidates will be offered for the Governor's selection.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Regimental Board of the Tenth (Albany) Regiment has leased the building No. 78 State-street, formerly occupied by JOEL MUNSELL. It will be the regimental headquarters, drum corps, quartermaster's store-room, and occupied by Companies C, D, F, K and I. Companies A, B, G and H will remain in their present quarters. Company E (Ellsworth Zouaves) have leased rooms in RANSOM's iron front building on Broadway. This company is making arrangements for a grand parade and target excursion in May next. It will go to some point north of Troy. Col. WARREN has accepted the command of Company I, Tenth Regiment.

The regular annual ball of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highlanders, took place at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening last. The Committee of Arrangements issued one of the prettiest and most appropriate cards of admission of the present season. They were also successful in providing an entertainment for the gratification of their numerous guests wholly characteristic of the land o' cakes, and the occasion was an interesting and successful one. The ballroom was effectively and handsomely decorated with flags and banners, and the programme of dances was interspersed by several character dances by distinguished amateurs. The number of Highland costumes present gave the floor a handsome appearance, and the wearers attracted considerable attention from their Scottish friends. Those members of the regiment appearing in the new uniform adopted by that command looked soldierly and trim.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was observed at Saratoga Springs by a parade of Company A, Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York National Guard.

The new battery of four ten-pound Parrott guns ordered for the Albany City Artillery, reached them, and were placed in their armory. The battery is completely equipped.

The first annual ball of Company F, Third Regiment, (Bendix Zouaves,) is announced to come off at the Jones Assembly Rooms, No. 856 Broadway, on Thursday evening, March 14. Capt. SAMUEL M. COX and his associate committees intend having a good time. Tickets $1, to be obtained from members of the Company.

The officers and members of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, announce that their annual ball for this year will take place at Irving Hall, on next Tuesday evening, the 26th inst. The Committee of Arrangements have issued a very neat set of cards, the ladies' card being painted in a delicate tinge of red, having a very handsome appearance. Tickets $2 each, to be obtained from the officers and committees. We understand that a large number have already been sold.

Band Master JOHN G. OTTO, of the 12th Regiment, intends giving a grand military concert, for his own benefit at an early day, under the auspices of the officers and members of that crack organization. The 19th of March is spoken of as the probable date, and we understand that the concert will take place at Irving Hall or Steinway's. The affair will no doubt prove a success, as the arrangements are in capable hands.

The position of Brigadier-General of the Twelfth Brigade New-York State National Guard, which was tendered to Col. WINSOR B. FRENCH, of Saratoga Springs, has been declined. The brigade was only recently formed, and comprises the 29th and 64th Regiments (First and Second Assembly Districts of Saratoga County,) and the 111th, (Twenty-first Assembly District of Washington County.)

A new company is now being organized for the 1st Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) under the direction of Col. JOHN W. MARSHALL, Capt. HARRY WILCOX and Lieut. FRANK M. CLARK, late of the 10th New-York Veteran Volunteers. Regular meetings of the company are held every Tuesday evening at the armory, northwest corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, where members of the company can be found every evening, for the purpose of taking the names of any who desire to join. Veterans of the late war, who have an honorable discharge from the service, are earnestly invited to enroll themselves.

The following promotion in A Company, 4th Regiment, is announced by Col. HULL: J. S. BAKER, Second Lieutenant, *vice* VANDENBURGH, promoted.

The Fourteenth Regiment assembled at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, per General Order, for drill and instruction, when they performed the following evolutions: Break by companies to the right, left into line wheel, form division, close column on first division, right in front, deploy column, close column on fifth division, left in front, double column, close *en masse*, deploy column, by the right of company to the rear into column, form division, form square, reduce square, by the head of column take wheeling distance, countermarch and several other minor movements, all of which were superintended by Col FOWLER, after which the ranks were broken and reformed for a dress parade, when it was exercised in the manual by Major HEAD, and then dismissed. This drill was not quite as good, as a general thing, as we look for in this regiment, but one reason for this is, that there was too much noise on the part of the numerous spectators, which prevented the commands of the instructor from being heard distinctly. Persons visiting an armory should remember that they are attending a military school, where silence is at times quite as necessary as in an ordinary children's school. We are pleased to see that our hint given last week, regarding regularity of dress, has had some effect.

The third annual cotérie of the Washington Blues (Company K, Twelfth Regiment) took place at the regimental armory, Broadway, corner of Fourth-street. The rooms were handsomely draped with a multitude of flags and banners, having a pleasant effect. The attendance was quite large, and the toilettes exhibited by the ladies were very rich. Several members from the Tenth Zouaves, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Regiments were present, and nearly every gentleman present appeared in uniform. Col. JOHN WARD and other leading officers of the Twelfth Regiment were also present during the evening. The programme of dancing was enlivened by the presentation of a handsome silk flag by the lady friends of the company. Sergt. JAMES SNODGRASS acted as floor manager, assisted by the following Committee: Lieut. Robert Donald, Corporal Thomas J. Eagen, Corporal George Richardson, Private Thos. H. Emery, Private Philip Boos, Private James H. Cochrane, Drummer T. H. Ernst.

We call attention to the complimentary *soirée* given by the officers and members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, for the benefit of Drum-Major GEORGE W. HILL, announced for Wednesday evening next, the 27th inst., at the Regimental Armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway. Mr. HILL is an indefatigable leader of field music, and it is to be hoped that this *soirée* will prove a substantial as well as a complimentary benefit.

Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, gave their annual reception on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., at Irving Hall. Notwithstanding the storm, the attendance was a numerous one, and the occasion was a decided success. Indeed, we were surprised to find so large an assemblage present, and so brilliant a display of toilettes as we noticed on the floor. The ball-room was handsomely decorated with regimental flags and military insignia. Over the door was placed the letter of the company in gas-jets, giving the room a splendid appearance.

The officers and members of the Fifty-sixth Regiment gave their third annual reception on Thursday evening, at the Portland-avenue State Arsenal. The attendance was very large, and the scene in the main drill-room was a magnificent one. The music was furnished by the regimental band, and was of a superior order. The evening's enjoyment was agreeably varied by the presentation of a handsome and valuable dress sword to Col. J. Q. ADAMS by the Board of officers.

A Regimental Court-martial for the trial of delinquents in the Twenty-second Regiment will take place to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, at the Armory in Fourteenth-street. Capt. JOSIA PORTER will preside, and Paymaster OTIS will act as Recorder.

On Friday evening last the right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment, consisting of Companies D, F, G, and H, assembled at the armory for battalion drill, Col. GEO. P. POST was in command, assisted by Lieut.-Col. W. W. REMMEY. Nearly all the movements in the school of the battalion were observed, and executed with considerable precision. The advance in line of battle was admirably performed. This drill was a decided improvement upon the previous one. The left wing will have a drill on next Friday evening.

The Forty-seventh Regiment Drum Corps gave a ball at Trenors Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, as did also Company H, Fifth Regiment, Capt. ELLET, at their armory in Hester-street.

The election for Colonel and Major in the Seventy-seventh Regiment has been again postponed. Company C, of this regiment, intend parading on St. Patrick's Day.

The battalion drill of the Second Brigade officers, at the State Arsenal, on Tuesday evening, was a decided success. There were nearly 150 officers present. Brig.-Gen. LOUIS BURGER acted as Colonel, assisted by Col. CONKLING, Eighty-fourth Regiment, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Col. KREHBIEL, Ninety-sixth Regiment, as Major. Major KINNEY, Sixth Regiment, Acting Adjutant, formed the parade, which comprised six companies, of twelve and a half files front. The regiments represented were the First Artillery, Col. TELLER; Third Infantry, Brevet Gen. BENDIX; Fifth Infantry, Col. MEYER; Sixth Infantry, Col. MASON; Eighty-fourth Infantry, Col. CONKLING; Ninety-sixth Infantry, Col. KREHBIEL. After the drill the Field Officers of the Second Brigade and the Brigade Staff presented Ex-Brig. CHARLES YATES with a splendidly-engrossed set of resolutions, with an admirable series of photographs of the donors.

The Third Cavalry will remove to their new armory in Central Hall, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, some time next week. The uniforms for the First Cavalry are now ready for delivery.

Appeal from the Greek Relief Committee.

The following urgent appeal is sent forth by the Greek Relief Committee in this City:

GREEK RELIEF COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1867.

In presenting to you the case of the women and children of the Cretans, it is not in our power, by any words we can use, to add to the profound impression which the published accounts of their sufferings and their heroism have made in all civilized lands.

The interest and sympathy of the enlightened of all nations, which were so dear and so important to us in the vast struggle from which we have just emerged, are now centred on the tragedy enacting Crete.

The simple inhabitants of a remote but once famed island, they have suddenly become the martyrs of their race. To whom can they look for relief, in their distress, if not to us?

We appeal to you most earnestly in their behalf. Their innocent wives and children are suffering from every form of misery that war and violence from savage enemies can inflict, and without our aid they must perish in multitudes.

We are, dear Sir, your obedient servants,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
J. THORON,
FRANK E. HOWE,
R. L. CUTTING,
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
JOHN A. HALL,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
GEO. BLISS, Jr.,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT.

SAM'L G. WARD, Treasurer.
CHAS. K. TUCKERMAN, Secretary.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Aldermen McBrien and Coman.

PICKPOCKETS.

As PETER MATHEWS, of No. 219 West Thirty-second-street, was standing in Broadway, on WASHINGTON's birthday, watching the Ninety-sixth Regiment marching, JOHN MOORE made a bungling effort to deprive him of a silver watch, valued at $20. Mr. MATHEWS detected the thief and arrested him, subsequently handing him over to an officer. MOORE was arraigned before the Court yesterday, and as he had nothing to say in his defence, he was fully committed for trial......CATHARINE REYNOLDS and TERESA PANKS were also arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of MARGARET COSTELLO, of No. 304 East Twelfth-street. Mrs. COSTELLO caught TERESA in the act of removing a wallet containing a pair of sleeve buttons and a small sum of money, and saw her attempt to pass it to her confederate. Both women were held for trial.

ARREST OF THREE SHOEMAKERS.

Mr. WM. L. DEAN, of No. 75 Barclay-street, has had JEREMIAH DEMPSEY, shoemaker, in his employ for the past three months. During that time a considerable quantity of leather and other articles has been stolen, and as DEMPSEY was suspected, Officers BROPLEY and WILLIAMS, of the Third Precinct arrested him yesterday, when he confessed his guilt, and said that he had sold the proceeds of these thefts to JOSEPH BOSHER, No. 304 Greenwich-street, and VALENTINE KEYSER, No. 453 Greenwich-street, for small sums. Both of these shoemakers were also arrested, and all three arraigned before the Court, where they were committed for trial. A considerable portion of the stolen property has been recovered.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

GEORGE F. BUSSELL, of No. 261 East Nineteenth-street, made a complaint against JAMES FITZGERALD, for cruelly beating his horse with a cart-rung at the corner of Broadway and Dey-street, yesterday morning. The prisoner was held for trial, and permitted to furnish bail.

FORGED ORDER.

GEORGE JOHNSON, a native of Otsego County, and 30 years of age, called upon MATHIAS S. EUEN, one of the salesmen employed by BROOKS BROTHERS, and presented an order for a suit of clothing, value $50, purporting to be written and signed by Mr. A. T. STEWART, the merchant. Believing the order to be genuine, Mr. EUEN allowed JOHNSON to select the suit, which the fellow immediately donned, and he was about leaving the store when the salesman thought it best to make some inquiry. JOHNSON was accordingly detained, and the order was exhibited to the paying teller of the Pacific Bank, who pronounced the signature of Mr. STEWART a forgery. Officer BRADY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested JOHNSON, and the order was shown to Mr. STEWART, who said it was a forgery. On being taken before the acting magistrate, JOHNSON was held for trial in default of bail.

ROBBING AN EXPRESS WAGON.

WALTER J. EVANS, of No. 66 Cortlandt-street, driver of an express wagon, stopped on the corner of Broadway and White-street to deliver some goods. During his absence MICHAEL BURNS came up and carried off a package of Yankee notions, valued at $100, the property of ROBERT A. JACKSON. THOMAS S. HOLMES saw the theft committed, and caused BURNS' arrest by Officer WALKINSHAW, of the Broadway Squad, and he was committed for trial.

EXCISE CASES.

JOHN BRADY, No. 23 Chatham-street, and JOHN CRAFT, of No. 215 William-street, were arraigned before the Court for violating the Excise Law, and they were held to bail for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ATTEMPT AT PICKING A POCKET.

Detective Officer WOOLSEY, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, arrested a young man named GEORGE PRICE on Friday evening, while riding on one of the Third-avenue cars. The officer charges that the accused attempted to pick the pocket of an unknown lady passenger. PRICE was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, who held him for examination without bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

CAR PICKPOCKET.

On Friday evening, at an early hour, as Mr. GEORGE H. BACON, of No. 15 Laight-street, was riding up town, he felt a pull at his watch-chain, and upon putting his hand in his vest pocket, he discovered that his watch had been stolen. Just at that moment a young man who had stood in close proximity to Mr. BACON jumped off the car and sought to escape. He was pursued, however, and soon arrested. When taken before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, he gave his name as ROBERT WILSON. He was held for trial in default of the required bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

A DISHONEST LAD.

JAMES FARREL, a lad apparently not more than 15 or 16 years of age, was yesterday brought before the Magistrate upon the complaint of his employer, who charges him with stealing a watch valued at $40 from the pocket of his vest, while it was hanging upon the clothes-rack in his store. The boy confessed his guilt and was held for trial in default of $300 bail.

The English Mail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps you will kindly agitate the subject in your valuable paper, which is of much importance to the commercial portion of this city, viz.:

Why should the English mail from this port, by the Cunard steamer, close, at this time of the year, at the early hour of 6¼ A. M.?

Prior to the last three months it was an exceptional thing for this mail to close earlier than 10½; and the Saturday's mail, by the Inman line, is never closed before that time. Why then should there be so inconvenient an alteration made by Mr. CUNARD?

I can obtain no satisfactory reply at the Cunard office, so I presume no reply satisfactory to the public can be given.
AN IMPORTER.

Croton Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As much has been said, especially since the late large fire in Broadway, about the scarcity of water, the writer would suggest that the officers of the Croton Board go on a tour of inspection along the piers on both river fronts, and see the "big" leaks for themselves. An immense amount of Croton runs to waste in the rivers. The badly-protected and defective pipes and hydrants running along the docks for the supply of steamboats and shipping are about on a par with the miserably-regulated and rickety structures themselves, and also with the way our City is misgoverned generally.
ECONOMY.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 23, 1867.

$1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	111⅝	100	Mariposa Pr.	23⅝
35,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65		100	do	24
	New Issue	108⅜	1000	do.....b30	24⅛
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		200	do.....2d call	23⅞
	New	106⅜	700	At. M. S. Co.	90
7,000	do	106⅜	100	do	89⅞
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	101⅜	800	Pac. M. St. Co.	131
4,5 0	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s,		500	do	131⅛
	First Ser.	106	78	do	132
1,000	do.....2d Ser.	105⅞	300	do	131⅛
60,000	do	105⅞	125	do.....2d call	130
5,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	67½	200	do	129¼
6,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R.		400	do	129¼
	R. Issue	93	500	Erie R.	57¼
2,000	Virginia 6s	58	700	do	57
4,000	Missouri 6s	92⅞	400	do.....s60	56¾
1,300	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	100	150	N. Y. Cen.	102⅝
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	25¼	400	do	102⅝
10,000	do	25¼	400	do	102⅝
500	N.Y.Cen.6s,'83	94⅜	100	do.....s10	102⅝
3,000	Erie 1st M.	103	200	do.....2d call	102⅝
3,000	Erie 2d M. '79	103	100	Hud. R. R.	136⅛
2,000	Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	108	100	do.....s30	136
2,000	M. C. 8s, Old Bs.	107	100	do.....s60	136
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, N.Bs	111¼	2000	Reading R.	104⅛
3,000	Alt.&T.H.2d P.	82	500	do.....b10	104⅛
2,000	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	91	400	do	104⅛
15	Cen. Nat. Bank	109	200	do.....2d call.s30	104
5	Metropolitan B'k	124⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R.	107⅜
55	Ocean Bank	102½	100	M. S. & N. I.	73⅜
200	South Am. Nav. &		100	do	73⅛
	Marine R.....b60	117	1300	Cleve. & Pitts.	81
200	Canton Co.	46	100	Chic. & N. W.	36⅝
300	do	45⅞	500	do	36¾
100	do.....2d call	46	25	do	36⅝
200	Amer. Coal	57	600	Chic. & N.W.Pref.	66
200	Wilksbarre Coal	36	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	119
100	West. U. Tel.	41⅝	100	do.....2d	118⅛
100	do	42	700	Chi. & R. I.	98
100	do	42	300	do.....2d call	97⅞
300	do	42¼	200	do	97⅞
100	do.....2d call	42	300	New-Jersey C.	122
300	Adams Ex. Co.	56⅝	15	P., F. W. & C.	96⅜
100	do	56⅛	300	do	97
22	do	56	100	do.....s10	97
13	Amer. Ex Co.	55	100	do	97¼
100	do	57	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	58⅛
222	Wells&Fargo's Ex.	60	300	do	58
200	Tol., W. & W. b30	40			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Con.Greg. Gold	13	200	M. S. & N. I.	73⅛
400	Pac. M. S. Co. x-d	128	600	do	73⅛
100	do	128¼	200	do.....b3	73⅛
300	do	129	100	do.....b30	73⅜
300	West. U. Tel.	41⅝	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	80⅞
100	do	41¼	700	do.....b10	81
100	N.Y. Cen. R.	102⅝	100	do	81
100	do.....b3	102⅝	200	do.....b3	81⅛
100	do	102⅝	1300	Chi., R. I. & P.	98
400	Erie Railroad	56⅞	500	do.....b10	97⅞
200	do.....c	56⅞	500	do	97⅞
200	do.....b3	56⅞	600	do.....b3	97⅞
300	do.....s3	56⅞	200	do.....s3	97⅞
200	do	57	100	Chic. & N. W.	36
400	Reading R.	104⅛	800	do	36
100	do.....b10	104⅛	100	do	36
200	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	65⅞	300	P., Ft.W.&C.	97
200	do.....b3	65⅞	100	Mil. & St. P.	39

OPEN BOARD—[illegible] P. M.

20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
200	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.....b3	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol.....s3	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. R. I. & P.	[illegible]
200	Erie R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.....b10	[illegible]
1000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
400	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	do.....b10	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.....s3	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C.	97
100	do.....b10	102⅝	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
200	do.....b3	102⅝	100	do.....b3	97⅛

SATURDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

The Gold Room, after the holiday of Friday, was firm in the forenoon, and the range of sales 138¾@138⅝@138⅞ ℘ cent. Later in the day the price was easier, and the sales about 138½@138 ℘ cent. The Customs demand of the day was $400,000, and for the five business days of the week, $2,933,000, of which about a million of dollars came out of the Gold Deposits in Bank. The Export of Gold bars, &c., for the week is $473,009. The receipts of Gold and Silver bars from California, $961,871. Exchange on London closed somewhat irregular, 108⅞@109 ℘ cent. Money in good supply to the Brokers, at 5@6 ℘ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds and 6@7 ℘ cent. on other approved collateral.

The Public Funds were less active for the 5-20s of 1862, but another heavy business was done in the Consolidated 5-20s, at 106⅜@⅝ ℘ cent., and in the First Series of 7.30s at 106, and Seconds and Thirds at 105⅝@⅞ ℘ cent.

As usual on Saturday only one regular session of the Stock Exchange was held. There was a fair business in Erie, Reading, New-York Central and the Western Roads, at firmer prices than on Thursday, but without decided buoyancy. On the Street, in the Afternoon, the advance of the morning was lost on most descriptions, on Washington rumors that the Loan Bill, as it came from the House, had been, or would be, rejected by the Senate. In Pacific Mail a good demand continued, ex-dividend at 131@131½@129½ ℘ cent. The following quotations were made on the Street at 4 o'clock, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅜	101⅜	Northwest	35⅞	35⅞
U. S. 5-20s	111⅝	111⅝	N. West Pref.	65⅞	65⅞
U. S. 7.30s	105⅞	106	Rock Island	97⅝	97⅞
N. Y. Central	102⅝	102⅞	Fort Wayne	96⅞	96⅞
Erie	56⅞	56¼	Pacific Mail	127	131⅛
Hudson	134	137	Quicksilver	39	39
Reading	104	104⅛	W. U. Telegraph	41⅝	41⅝
Mich. Southern	72⅝	72⅝	Mariposa Pref.	23⅝	23⅞
Illinois Central	115⅛	115	Ohio Certificates	24	24¼
Pittsburgh	80	80⅛	American Gold	138¾	138⅛
Tennessee 6s	67	67⅛	Bills on London	109	108⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the Stock Exchange Board:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	134	5 ℘ cent. cou. 1874	102⅛
6 ℘ cent. cou., 1868	131	End. coupon, 1874	102
6 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1881	110⅛	10-40 registered	98⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅛	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 500 & 1000, 1864	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅞	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss.	106⅜		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Chatham	135
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	105
Mechanics'	115	Hanover	108
America	132	Metropolitan	128
Tradesmen's	142	People's	125
National	110	Corn Exchange	117
State of New-York	106	Continental	103
Commerce	112	Central National	109
Ocean	102½	Fourth National	104⅛
American Exchange	115	Ninth National	110

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	102⅛	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	105	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102⅛	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	93⅞
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	88⅛	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Harlem 3d mort. '68	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100⅛
Mich.Cen.8 ℘ ct.'69-'72	107	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s.'82	111	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Chi., B.&Q.8 ℘ ct.1st M.	110⅛	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	101
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F'd7℘c.	97	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.2d M.	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘. c. 1875	105	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.3d M.	84
Alton & T.H. 2d M. pfd	82	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	94	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Chi. & N. W. Int B.	90	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.	83
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $7,275,979 58, of which $404,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $60,000; Payments, $1,130,189 88; Balance, $132,952,351 21.

From the recent annual report of the Superintendent of the New-Almaden Quicksilver Mine, we learn that during the past year 21,445,100 lbs. of ore and 5,440,200 lbs. tierras were transported to the furnaces and reduced, producing 34,726 flasks of Quicksilver. In addition, 424 flasks were obtained from washing the earth where the old furnaces stood, giving a total production for the year of 35,150 flasks of 76½ lbs. each. The true per centum of all the ores reduced during the year (deducting the tierras estimated at 3 ℘ cent.) is 11 62-100. The amount of money expended by the Superintendent at the mine, including purchases in San Francisco, was $617,711 18. Of this sum $50,000 were disbursed for purposes not immediately connected with the production of Quicksilver. An average expenditure of 10,000 ℘ month is recommended to prospect and make communications between the different levels of the mine.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,287,312. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,192	$579,121	610	$284,147	662	$300,576
Man. of Cotton	1,059	363,653	380	126,589	545	193,308
Man. of Silk	320	343,290	50	57,076	94	132,243
Man. of Flax	1,004	319,703	133	55,337	1,093	261,899
Miscellaneous	833	172,444	3,212	55,952	376	41,874
Total	4,408	$1,778,211	4,385	$579,101	2,770	$929,900
		579,101				1,778,211
Total entered		$2,357,312	Total marketed			$2,708,111

Of the aggregate Coin movement on the Pacific Coast, through the port of San Francisco, the past year, the *Alta California* gives the following particulars:

COIN MOVEMENT.

	Coined.	From Interior.	Sent Inland.
January	$315,000	$380,607	$579,351
February	909,000	225,433	629,491
March	1,325,000	289,877	708,497
April	1,113,000	[illegible]	851,210
May	2,160,000	235,706	978,380
June	1,120,000	392,111	770,181
July	975,000	553,023	695,225
August	1,725,000	379,285	877,480
September	1,855,000	346,659	745,374
October	2,210,000	340,085	1,020,832
November	2,100,000	333,967	874,394
December	1,555,000	318,724	1,269,830
Total	$17,362,000	$5,099,456	$9,907,244

	Shipped per Steamers.	Exported.	Paid in for Duties.
January	$268,385	$7,435	$450,231
February	601,992	35,000	538,600
March	182,781	26,850	578,569
April	366,845	11,540	1,056,591
May	294,789	7,990	602,559
June	1,116,795	163,913	576,716
July	360,738	33,562	755,722
August	117,758	7,143	790,795
September	407,327	77,295	521,315
October	249,918	116,980	764,276
November	231,636	53,690	480,353
December	209,990	18,525	384,083
Total	$4,397,210	$495,023	$7,457,412

This gives the complete aggregate coin movement. The aggregate results are as follows:

Coined		$17,362,000
Coin received from Interior		5,099,456
Supply		$22,461,456
Shipped by steamers	$4,397,210	
Exported to China, &c.	495,023	
Paid in for duties	7,457,472	
Sent inland	9,907,244	
		22,256,949
Surplus of supply		$204,507

This gives a small figure for the increase of coin here, but there is to be taken into the account $553,500 of silver coinage, mostly paid over to those who had gold coined, and from which it was parted. This would give $778,007 as the increase that remained to the city circulation out of a supply of $22,461,456. The amount of money paid in for duties and exported by the Treasury to the East, where it now remains in the Government vaults, amounts to one entire third of the supply of coin. The table is chiefly valuable as showing the relative supply and demand monthly during the past twelve months, illustrating the money pressure of the Summer season:

	Supply.	Demand.	Excess Supply.	Excess Demand.
January	$935,007	$1,305,463	$......	$470,456
February	1,235,433	1,805,074	......	669,641
March	1,584,577	1,496,637	87,940	......
April	1,806,868	2,285,957	......	479,089
May	2,695,706	1,874,706	821,000	......
June	1,512,111	2,557,606	......	1,045,495
July	1,528,023	1,845,248	......	317,225
August	2,104,285	1,793,178	311,207	......
September	2,201,669	1,751,443	450,216	......
October	2,550,085	2,143,016	407,069	......
November	2,433,967	1,636,473	797,494	......
December	1,875,724	1,882,429	......	6,705
Total	$22,461,456	$22,256,949		

If we compare the mint movement and the price of bars for the two years, the results are as follows:

	1865.		1866.	
	Coinage.	Price Bars.	Coinage.	Price Bars.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	$315,000	840@872
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	909,000	840@870
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,325,000	840@860
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,113,000	840@880
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,160,000	850@870
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,120,000	860@900
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	975,000	860@900
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,725,000	860@870
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,855,000	830@845
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,210,000	830@840
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,100,000	830@850
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,555,000	840@870
Total	$21,233,500		$17,362,000	

Thus the largest coinage was in April, 1865, when the price of bars had run down to [illegible], the latter being the par for bars, or the price at which the stamped value of the bar is received in full in coin. Lower than this rate, there is a profit in coining, and when the price is above that, it is better to sell and ship. The low price of bars in 1865 sent more to the mint. The reverse was the case in 1866. The demand for export kept the prices above 830, the coinage par, and $3,871,500 less has been coined.

We have compiled some elaborate tables in illustration of the course of the silver trade, as affected in the past year by exchanges. The following table shows the exports from this port every ten days, distinguishing that sent to China:

SILVER EXPORTS.

		Per steamer.	To China.	Total.
Jan.	10	$311,603	$15,459	$327,062
	19	156,280	......	156,280
	29	142,062	245,615	387,677
Feb.	8	361,423	......	361,423
	19	129,905	......	129,905
	28	135,695	......	135,695
March	10	192,102	299,961	492,063
	19	118,026	......	118,026
	30	......	241,417	241,417
April	10	63,188	50,000	113,188
	18	6,441	......	6,441
	30	26,165	321,651	347,816
May	10	55,044	120,490	175,534
	19	368,572	443,797	812,369
	30	201,935	62,708	264,643
June	10	559,762	17,630	577,392
	18	274,016	220,143	494,159
	30	646,041	68,494	714,535
July	10	446,487	......	446,487
	19	328,487	......	328,487
	30	486,104	48,253	534,357
Aug.	10	624,453	47,704	672,157
	19	304,671	......	304,671
	30	168,722	......	168,722
Sept.	10	149,636	......	149,636
	18	67,040	259,470	326,510
	30	59,504	......	59,504
Oct.	10	242,999	179,971	422,970
	19	136,815	524,515	661,330
	30	336,904	......	336,904
Nov.	10	381,988	149,572	531,560
	19	229,008	......	229,008
	30	350,156	160,930	511,086
Dec.	10	385,519	162,568	548,087
	19	356,293	......	356,293
	30	226,894	305,746	532,640
	Total	$9,039,036	$3,946,114	$12,985,150

The silver of the port is mostly received from Nevada, and, according to the tables we recently published, the amount brought down in the past year was $15,215,218. This is the value of the silver bars, but it must be borne in mind that these are not pure silver. The value is one-half gold. The average of the bars received is about 945 fine silver, 55 fine gold. It follows from this that as 99 ounces of fine silver are worth $128 an ounce of silver, 915 fine is worth $1 22.18. Also, that as 387 ounces fine gold are worth $8,000, an ounce 55 fine is worth $1 13.69; or thus:

Silver—99 oz.: $128::945:$1 22.18—ratio ℘ cent., 51.80
Gold—387 oz.: 800:: 55: 1 13.69—ratio ℘ cent., 48.20
Total..............................$2 35.87 100.00

Hence, of the value received from Nevada, about 51.80 ℘ cent. is silver, and 48 1-5th ℘ cent. gold. The metal exported east is mostly Nevada bars, while that sent to China is mostly refined bars, very nearly pure. These are refined here at a cost of some 4½ ℘ cent., and are exported at an expense of 1½ ℘ cent. to China, where the bars 998 touch, or, as the English express it, 17 better, are worth 10@11 premium. They are then sold or converted into sterling bills, which in the past year have ranged from 56d. per dollar to 52d. per dollar. The sterling so furnished is sold in New-York, and drawn against here; but in the last year, sterling in New-York has been as low as 5½ per cent., or 52d. per dollar—the same price that it was at a corresponding period in China. The silver shipped by the steamers goes to London, where it has ranged from 62⅛d. per ounce to 60⅞d. per ounce. Those violent fluctuations have caused the silver to range here from 2 ℘ cent. premium to 2 ℘ cent. discount. The following table will show the monthly receipts of silver from Nevada, and the export value every ten days, with the price of silver in this market, and also in London, the price of sterling in New-York, and also in Hongkong, at corresponding dates:

				SILVER.		STERLING.		
		Nevada Receipts.	Export.	San Francisco.	London.	New-York.	Hong Kong.	Silver.
				Prem.	d.	Pre	d.	Pre
Jan.	10		$327,062	⅛	62⅛	9	55¼	10½
	19	$952,221	156,280	⅛	61⅞	8⅞	....	....
	29		387,677	⅛	61⅞	8	....	....
Feb.	8		361,423	1	61⅞	7⅞	....	....
	19	968,814	129,905	1	61⅞	8⅞	....	....
	28		135,695	⅜@1¼	61	8⅞	....	....
Mar.	10		492,063	2 @1⅝	60⅞	8⅞	....	....
	19	1,195,334	118,024	1 @1⅝	61	7⅞	56	10⅞
	30		241,417	1 @1⅝	61	6⅞	....	....
April	10		113,188	1 @1⅝	61⅞	7	....	....
	18	1,060,164	6,441	1 @1½	61⅞	7⅞	55⅞	10
	30		348,816	⅜@1	61⅞	8⅞	56	10
May	10		175,534	⅜@1	61	9⅞	....	....
	19	1,318,165	812,389	1⅛@1⅛	61⅞	9⅞	55⅞	10⅞
	30		264,643	1½@2	62	9⅞	54⅞	10⅞
June	10		577,392	1½@2	62	9⅞	....	....
	18	1,236,050	494,159	1½@2	62⅛	7⅞	54⅞	10⅞
	30		714,535	1½@2	61⅞	9⅞	53⅞	10⅞
July	10		446,487	1 @1⅛	61⅞	8⅞	54⅞	11
	19		328,487	1	61	9	....	....
				Disc't.				
	30	1,468,889	534,357	⅛	60⅞	8	54	11
Aug.	10		672,157	⅛	60⅞	7⅞	52	11
	19	1,451,966	304,671	⅛	60⅞	5⅞	52⅞	11
	30		168,722	⅛	60⅞	5⅞	54	11
Sept.	10		149,636	2	60⅞	6⅞	....	....
	18	1,344,904	326,510	1⅛@1⅞	60⅞	....	....	....
	30		59,504	⅛	61	8⅞	....	....
Oct.	10		422,970	⅛	61	8⅞	54⅞	11
	19	1,412,961	661,330	1 @1⅛	61	9⅞	....	....
	30		336,904	1⅛@1⅛	61	9⅞	....	....
Nov.	10		531,560	1⅛@1⅛	60⅞	9⅞	....	....
	19	1,353,291	229,008	1 @1⅛	60⅞	8⅞	54	11
	30		511,086	1 @1⅛	60⅞	9⅞	....	....
Dec.	10		548,087	1	61	9⅞	....	....
	19	1,453,423	356,293	⅛	....	9⅞	....	....
	30		226,894	⅛	....	9	....	....
	Total	$15,215,218	$12,985,150					

The following is an official report of business of the United States branch mint at San Francisco during the past year:

DEPOSITS.

Gold Deposits	$18,279,898 35
Silver Deposits	1,077,705 55
Total Deposits	$12,357,603 90

GOLD COINAGE.

Months.	Double Eagles.	Eagles.	Half Eagles.	Quarter Eagles.	Total.
January	$315,000	$ —	$ —	$ —	$315,000
February	760,000	85,000	45,000	19,000	909,000
March	1,325,000	—	—	—	1,325,000
April	975,000	55,000	54,600	28,400	1,113,000
May	2,085,000	—	45,000	30,000	2,160,000
June	1,035,000	60,000	25,000	—	1,120,000
July	955,000	—	—	20,000	975,000
August	1,705,000	—	20,000	—	1,725,000
September	1,855,000	—	—	—	1,855,000
October	2,210,000	—	—	—	2,210,000
November	2,100,000	—	—	—	2,100,000
December	1,525,000	—	30,000	—	1,555,000
Total	$16,845,000	$200,000	$219,600	$97,400	$17,362,000

SILVER COINAGE.

Months.	Half Dollars.	Quarter Dollars.	Dimes.	Half Dimes.	Total.
January	$—	$—	—	—	$—
February	—	—	4,500	6,000	10,500
March	30,000	—	5,000	—	35,000
April	—	—	—	—	—
May	5,000	—	—	—	5,000
June	—	—	—	—	—
July	29,000	—	—	—	29,000
August	22,000	7,000	4,000	—	33,000
September	61,000	—	—	—	61,000
October	102,000	—	—	—	102,000
November	114,000	—	—	—	114,000
December	164,000	—	—	—	164,000
Total	$527,000	$7,000	$13,500	$6,000	$553,500

LOCALITIES FROM WHENCE GOLD BULLION WAS RECEIVED.

California	$9,600,317 16	Parted from silver	$523,486 22
Idaho	2,361,025 64	Fine bars	2,673,533 48
Oregon	1,074,437 58	Foreign coin	85,522 47
Montana	769,450 73	Foreign bullion	116,040 15
Nevada	57,038 76		
Arizona	19,046 16		
Total gold			$17,279,898 35

LOCALITIES FROM WHENCE SILVER BULLION WAS RECEIVED.

Nevada	$723,165 64	Bars	$11,976 16
Arizona	373 66	Foreign coin	22,016 51
Idaho	110,984 31	Foreign bullion	79,521 24
Oregon	183 68		
Parted from gold	129,484 38	Total silver	$1,077,705 55

RECAPITULATION.

	No. Pieces.	Value.
Gold coined	945,130	$17,362,000 00
Silver coined	1,337,387	553,500 00
Total	2,282,517	$17,915,500 00
Silver fine bars		437,406 74
Total		$18,352,906 74

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, in publishing the foregoing statement, gives the following comparative totals for the past three years:

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Gold Coinage	$17,362,000	$21,233,500	$15,917,640
Silver Coinage	553,500	371,250	365,000
Silver Fine Bars	437,407	262,150	40,546
Totals	$18,352,907	$21,866,900	$16,323,186

As will be seen, the Gold coinage was $3,871,500 less than in 1865, though $1,444,360 in excess of 1864. The Silver coinage last year was $182,250 in excess of 1865, and $188,500 in excess of 1864. The value of the refined Silver turned out was $175,257 larger than in 1865, and $396,861 in excess of 1864. The total value of the coin and bars turned out for the past year was $3,513,993 less than in 1865, though $2,029,721 more than in 1864. The number and denomination of pieces compares as follows with the two previous years:

	1866.	1865.	1864.
GOLD.			
Double Eagles	842,250	1,043,500	793,660
Eagles	20,000	16,700	2,500
Half Eagles	43,920	27,612	3,888
Quarter Eagles	38,960	23,360	....
Totals	945,130	1,111,172	800,048
SILVER.			
Half Dollars	1,054,000	675,000	658,000
Quarter Dollars	28,000	41,000	20,000
Dimes	185,000	175,000	230,000
Half Dimes	120,000	120,000	160,000
Totals	1,387,000	1,011,000	1,068,000

The localities from whence the above Bullion was received compares as follows with 1865:

	1866.	1865.
GOLD.		
California	$9,600,317	$12,280,568
Idaho	2,361,026	3,161,182
Oregon	1,074,438	1,095,266
Montana	769,451	274,787
Nevada	57,039	15,185
Arizona	19,046	30,412
Parted from silver	523,486	380,032
Totals	$14,404,803	$17,237,327
Fine Bars	2,673,533	3,699,406
Foreign Coin	85,522	30,999
Foreign Bullion	116,040	205,904
Totals	$17,279,898	$21,173,636
SILVER.		
Nevada	$723,166	$370,024
Arizona	374	....
Idaho	110,984	11,962
Oregon	184	5,332
Parted from gold	129,484	156,072
Totals	$964,192	$543,390
Bars	11,976	33,100
Foreign Coin	22,017	24,189
Foreign Bullion	79,521	24,210
Totals	$1,077,706	$626,889
Total Gold	17,279,898	21,173,636
Grand total deposits	$18,357,604	$21,800,527

Internal Revenue Decision.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE EIGHTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
Jan. 15, 1867.

LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES.

Attention is herewith called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the tax on legacies and distributive shares. The 124th and 125th sections of that act provide that any person or persons having in charge or trust, as administrators, executors or trustees, any legacies or distributive shares, arising from personal property of any kind whatsoever, where the whole amount of such personal property exceeds the sum of $1,000 in actual value, passing from any decedent, either by will or by the intestate laws of any State or Territory, to any person or persons, or to any body or bodies, politic or incorporate, in trust or otherwise, shall be subject to a duty or tax, to be paid to the United States before distribution, as follows:

First—Where the person entitled to any beneficial interest in such property is the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister to the person who died possessed of such property, at the rate of $1 for each $100 of the clear value of such interest.

Second—Where the legatee or distributee is a descendant of a brother or a sister of the person who died possessed, at the rate of $2 for each $100 of the clear value of such interest.

Third—Where the legatee or distributee is a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died possessed, at the rate of $4 for each $100 of the clear value of such interest.

Fourth—Where the legatee or distributee is a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the person who died possessed, at the rate of $5 for each $100 of the clear value of such interest.

Fifth—Where the legatee or distributee is in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or is a stranger in blood to the person who died possessed, or is a body politic or corporate, at the rate of $6 for each $100 of the clear value of such interest. All legacies or property passing by will, or by the laws of any State or Territory, to husband or wife of the person who died possessed, are exempt from tax.

The return must be made and the tax paid upon each legacy or distributive share of the personal property liable to the tax before distribution thereof, and the administrator or executor will then file his receipt in settlement of his account, which will be allowed as part payment of the distributive share. Should no administration be taken out, the law provides that the party or parties shall be liable who undertake to distribute or settle the estate.

The 126th to 151st sections of the law provide for the payment of a tax upon real estate by all persons and corporations who become entitled in possession of real estate by reason of the death of any person, and by all persons and corporations who receive a gift or distribution of any interest in real estate while the grantor is living, as well as those who receive conveyances of real estate which, in fact, either by the face of the instrument itself, or by some secret arrangement, is to take effect upon the death of the grantor.

No such taxes are payable by a widow for any interest that she may receive from her husband, but interests in real estate passing from wife to husband are subject to the succession tax.

The rates of tax are the same as those provided for legacies or distributive shares of personal property, except that in case of real estate, when the descendant, devisee, or grantee, is a brother or sister of the tax is $2 on $100 of value.

As the United States have a lien upon both personal and real estate for the taxes upon the same, respectively, and as the parties liable to pay this tax are subject to penalties, and faithful administration cannot be performed by allowing the tax and penalty to be assessed by the assessor, which assessment and penalty may be larger than the facts (if known and duly returned to the assessor,) would warrant, administrators or executors are respectfully requested to notify the Assistant Assessor of the division in which the deceased lived at the time of his decease, of their appointment as executor, administrator or trustee, and to furnish him with the amount of the inventory and a copy of the deed or will, if any, and with a statement of the names of the grantees, devisees or heirs, of the real estate passing to them, so far as they have any knowledge of the same. This course will have a tendency to secure them, as well as the Government, and the honest tax-payer who may be ignorant of his duty.

The return of succession tax must be made by the party possessing the real estate, and not by the executor or administrator as such; and the real estate must be described with sufficient certainty to identify the same.

Returns for tax on legacies and distributed shares may be made on form No. 35, and returns of succession tax on form No. 34, and all necessary information will be furnished by the undersigned.

W. C. WILSON, United States Assessor,
Eighth District, Indiana.

Woolen Manufactures of Oregon.

From a letter in the San Francisco *Bulletin* we extract the following:

"While on statistics, I may as well give you a paragraph upon the Oregon wool clip and mills for 1866. We are now running four woolen mills—the Wallamet, at Salem; the Oregon City Mill, the Eagle, at Brownsville, Linn County, and the Ellendale, in Polk County. The Wallamet is a four-set mill, and manufactures from 1,000 to 1,200 yards of cloth each twenty-four hours. Its annual consumption of wool is about 400,000 pounds, which costs on an average 22 cents per pound. This mill works ninety operatives, male and female, and expends near $60,000 per annum for labor. Weavers work by the yard, and, working 10 hours per day, are able to earn $75 per month. The Oregon City Mill is a three-set one, but will be enlarged to a six-set mill during the coming Summer. The mill-house is a massive structure, constructed of stone and brick. Its annual consumption of wool is about 300,000 pounds. Each twenty-four hours it manufactures about 900 yards of cloth.

The Eagle mill is also a three-set one. It consumes about 250,000 pounds of wool per annum, and manufactures about 500 yards of cloth daily, not running at night. This mill expends about $50,000 per annum for labor, and pays special attention to the manufacture of fine cassimeres. L. FLEISCHNER & Co. of this city are agents for the mill, and, in conjunction with those in common interest with them, own a controlling portion of the stock. The Ellendale is confined for the present to the manufacture of fine flannels. Its annual consumption of wool is about 50,000 pounds.

These estimates of the consumption of wool are only estimates, yet they are made upon reliable data, and may be considered very close to the fact. They show that the yearly manufacture of wool in Oregon amounts to 1,000,000 pounds. In addition to this, we exported during the past year about 350,000 pounds. The export of wool from Portland, as mentioned in the foregoing table, was 1,671 bales. Averaging these at 160 pounds to the bale, it would make 267,360 pounds. The wool clip of the Umpqua valley—the first south of the Wallamet, and one of the best sheep countries in the world—may be safely estimated at 100,000 pounds. This was exported by the way of the Umpqua River. In round numbers, this makes the wool manufactured and exported during the year 1866, amount to 1,350,000 pounds.

For this important and profitable item in our products we are mainly indebted to the foresight and determination of a few men, who, in 1856, established the Wallamet Mill at Salem. At that time the enterprise was a fruitful source of ridicule and evil predictions. But time has indicated the sagacity of its projectors. For a time it languished for want of capital, experience and cordial cooperation on the part of the community. The par value of its stock is 100, and for some years it sold below par, and was sometimes given away, in anticipation of the project proving a profitless and troublesome failure. But since 1861 it has gone ahead with rapid strides, and to-day its stock is practicably not purchasable, and would bring readily $1,200 per share.

Casualties and Offences.

Mr. Jacob Stephenson, Postmaster of Greenfield, N. H., left home on the morning of Feb. 14, saying that he was going to his brother Jotham's, in Lyndeborough. It having been ascertained on Friday that he had not been to his brother's, search was made for him, and at about 2 o'clock P. M. of Sunday he was found in the cellar of an old barn, on the side of Lyndeborough Mountain, covered with straw and boards. His brother Jotham, who was searching for him with others, approached the pile of straw in the darkness, and when within two or three feet of it was startled by the discharge of a pistol. Jacob had shot himself with a small six-shooter, the muzzle of which he held in his mouth ready to discharge it rather than be found alive. He died without a struggle or a gasp. A small bough-house was found at some distance from the barn, where he had probably staid until induced by the rain on Saturday night to seek a better shelter. He had a fire in the bough-house, and collected a pile of fuel for further use. He was a man of about 64 years of age, had been Postmaster for many years, and was much esteemed as a good citizen.

A Philadelphia Policeman on Monday found an old woman, 73 years of age, wandering about the streets. She had been living with one of her sons, but on the morning of that day he pushed her out of the house. He at first set her furniture in the street, but afterward sent it to the house of another son. This son also refused to take her in, and her goods were left in front of his house. She then went to a third son, and he also refused to take her in. It was said that the old lady had had some money, which she had divided among her children, on the condition that they should support her while she lived. It is furthermore alleged that in the division of this money one of the sons got $800 or [illegible]00 more than the others, and that was the cause of their difference. All the sons remaining obdurate, the Police had to turn her over to the Guardians of the Poor.

Thomas Andrews was committed to jail in Albany on Monday, in default of $1,000 bail, charged with assaulting his father, Dr. Francis E. Andrews, and stabbing him with a knife. The evidence showed that the defendant followed his father into a drug-store on the 14th of February, and while there a violent altercation took place between them, the parties being unhappy in their domestic relations. During the altercation the latter sprang at his father and stabbed him with a knife. He attempted to stab him the second time, but was prevented by a bystander. The wound was about half an inch long and an inch deep.

Lieut. Alfred S. Newlin, of the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, was found dead in his bed at the Ballard House, Richmond, Va., on the morning of the 18th inst. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that he had died by his own act, having taken laudanum. His company is stationed at City Point, from which place he had come to be tried by a Court-martial for having challenged a brother officer to fight a duel, and other breaches of discipline. For several days he had been noticed as being exceedingly troubled, and drank quite heavily.

The station-house of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company at Drakesville, Morris County, N. J., took fire on Wednesday morning from the locomotive of a coal train coming down, and was entirely consumed, together with a quantity of freight. The family of Mr. Fabrier Byram, the station agent, who occupied one end of it, barely escaped with their lives, two of the children being severely burned. Nearly all their clothing and furniture was destroyed, but little having been saved.

Mrs. Lydia A. Harris, about 30 years of age, killed herself in Norton, Mass., on Monday, with a shot-gun. Placing the muzzle against her breast, she pushed up the trigger with the ramrod, and let it slip back, killing herself almost instantly. She had been laboring under depression of spirits for some time, and frequently given intimation of an intention to kill herself.

At the sixth discussion between the Gubernatorial candidates in New-Hampshire, Mr. Sinclair, the Democratic nominee, became so hoarse that he could not consume the time allowed him, and he has withdrawn from the canvass until he recovers his voice and health.

The Union Leagues of Winchester, Va., have adopted a resolution declaring that the Louisiana Bill meets their earnest approval, and requesting Congress to extend similar terms to Virginia.

FINANCIAL.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

GEORGE FARNHAM,
Late of G. S. Robbins & Son,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
Also,
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

WM. AUG'S. GIBSON,
(Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.)
Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission.
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction by JOSEPH L. HENSHAW, at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, in the City of Boston, on SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 12½ P. M., $100,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with the coupons since October, 1860, inclusive, attached. The said Bonds are held as collateral for the notes of said Company, and will be sold for the non-payment thereof. The line of the road upon which said Bonds are secured is from Logansport to Valparaiso, in the State of Indiana, and now forms a considerable part of the important line known as the "Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad." The securities may be examined on application to the auctioneer. The sale to be strictly for cash, and purchasers will be required to pay to the auctioneer five per cent. on the amount of their bids as earnest money at the time of sale, and the balance within three days thereafter.

Office of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, No. 19 Broad-st.,
New-York, Feb. 18, 1867.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE ABOVE-named Company, this day drawn for payment at the office of the Company on the 1st day of March next, amounting to $20,000, viz.: Nos. 489, 267, 48, 200, 203, 586, 447, 103, 161, 856, 847, 63, 430, 641, 291, 349, 841, 918, 642, 662.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,
ISAAC H. KNOX, Trustees.

Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Co.,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 3 P. M., and reopen 21st.
F. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.,
Office, No. 5 Bowling-green,
New-York, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will be closed on the evening of the 20th of February, and remain closed until the morning of the 28th day of February, 1867.
JAMES H. MEETEER, Treasurer.

Office of the United States Life Insurance Co.,
in the City of New-York, No. 40 Wall-st.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS. Also, Insurance Stocks and other Securities, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 152 Broadway.
GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
Walter M. Franklin, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 30 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

$10,000 OR MORE IS WANTED TO extend, under very favorable auspices, an established jobbing crockery trade in this City. Address CROCKERY, Box No. 173 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CABINET COLLECTION of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Kay's National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Kays. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

MILITARY.

I COMPANY, 8TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.—A few more young men of good character will be admitted into this new organization, upon application to WM. E. CHAPIN or F. O. JOHNSON, No. 24 Beekman-st., or at the Armory on THURSDAY EVENING. As the company is fast filling up those anxious for good positions should apply at once.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS FOR 1867.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY, between FRANKLIN and LEONARD STS.,
will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF FRESH DRY GOODS,
comprising
THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK
OF
RICH AND MEDIUM-PRICED GOODS,
adapted to the best class retail trade, viz.:
BLACK and COLORED SILKS in great variety.
PARIS SILK ROBES—A great novelty, just received.
MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK SILK and WORSTED GRENADINES, and HERNANIES, FLORENTINES, BYZANTINES, BOMBAZINES, ENGLISH and FRENCH TAMISE CLOTHS; PARISIAN, EMPRESS and BIARRITZ CLOTHS; 6-4 and 3-4 DELAINES, COURTALD and GROUTS; BEST ENGLISH BLACK CRAPES, and every new desirable goods for mourning.
ALSO,
300 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS, POPLIN ALPACAS, NUN'S CLOTH, AUSTRALIAN CLOTH, from auction, at 50c. and upward, the CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.
RICH DRESS GOODS.
IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, SILK and WOOL OTTOMANS, RICH and MEDIUM-PRICED GOODS for WALKING and TRAVELING SUITS; PLAIDS for children.
ALSO,
2,000 PIECES MEDIUM-PRICED GOODS, purchased at last week's auction sales, at
25 CENTS AND UPWARD,
being about half the cost of last year's prices; believed to be the CHEAPEST and HANDSOMEST GOODS yet offered at these prices.
Also, PRINTED MARSEILLES, PIQUES, PERCALES, FRENCH and ENGLISH CALICOES, the largest assortment ever offered by us, at low prices.
500 PIECES WHITE MARSEILLES and PIQUES, from 50 cents upward; positively the greatest bargains ever offered.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
WHITE LINENS, 50 cents and upward; great reduction from last year's prices. PILLOW LINEN, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, HUCK TOWELING, BIRD'S EYE DIAPER, RUSSIA CRASH, 12½ cents and upward.
1,000 PIECES JACONETS, PLAID and STRIPED CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, MULL and SWISS, from auction, at less than gold cost. BLANKETS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, and everything pertaining to housekeeping. Also,
300 PIECES WHITE SHIRTINGS at 30 cents per yard; better goods than Wamsuttas by 3 cents per yard. Also, every description of other makes equally cheap.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.
A LARGE
AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK VERY CHEAP.
EMBROIDERIES
in great variety. POINT LACE SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS, at about gold cost, with 200 LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS from auction. HEMSTITCHED, for ladies and children, from 20 cents upward, the greatest bargains ever offered.
ALSO,
NEEDLE-WORKED BANDS, INSERTINGS, EDGINGS, CLUNY LACE, LINEN COLLARS and SETS, about half price of last year.
ALSO,
500 DOZEN GLOVES from auction, 75 cents and up, the finest goods made in Paris, at less than the market price.
HOSIERY.
500 DOZEN WHITE and BROWN, from 37½c. and up, from auction, at about gold cost.
SILK HOSIERY, BALBRIGGAN, and all other makes of fine Cotton Hosiery, suitable for first-class trade.
LADIES', CHILDREN'S, and GENTLEMEN'S
UNDER GARMENTS.
SHAWLS.
PARIS CAMELS' HAIR, and PAISLEY, in SQUARE and LONG, the cheapest goods ever offered; SHETLAND, GRENADINE, WOOL, and other desirable styles of SHAWLS. Also,
LLAMA LACE POINTS, ROTONDES, the cheapest goods we ever had.
CLOAKS
in all NEW STYLES, of VELVET, SILK, CLOTH, and materials in stock, and made to order.
LACE CURTAINS
from auction, from very high cost, to NOTTINGHAM, very cheap.

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING TRADE
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
as follows:
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY and
INGRAIN.
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, (all widths,)
BORDERED DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 173 Canal-st.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

A RUSH AT BOTH STORES.
THE HEAVIEST WEEK'S SALES ON RECORD.
The immense popularity of our houses leads other merchants to copy our advertisements and announce their stores belong to us.
EIGHTH-AV. CUSTOMERS,
OUR ONLY EIGHTH-AV.
STORE IS NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.
It is a sure sign a firm sells goods cheap when others try to hitch fast to them.
AUCTION MUSLINS.
Strangers who have not bought any of them had better do so at once, as our supply is nearly exhausted. You can save full 10c. a yard.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 10c. and 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 14c., 15c. and 18c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 30c.
AUCTION-ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
BIG LOTS DRESS GOODS, 31c.
BIG LOTS, 37½c. and 50c.
IMMENSE LOTS MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPPS, ENGLISH OTTOMANS, &c., &c.,
AT HALF PRICE.
IMMENSE LOTS TABLE LINENS, CRASHES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, PRINTS, DELAINES, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, SHEETINGS, &c., FROM AUCTION,
At any price you wish.
BLACK ALPACAS, 31c., 37½c. and 50c.
Worth 45c., 50c. and 75c.
These are the cheapest Alpacas of the year.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 19th-st.
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Feb. 25,
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'
CLOTHING and UNDER-GARMENTS,
made in the
LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,
at exceedingly attractive prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make, on MONDAY, Feb. 25,
large additions to their
POPULAR STOCK OF CARPETS,
COMPRISING
SOME ELEGANT NOVELTIES
in WILTONS, BRUSSELS, VELVETS, &c.,
at extremely low prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

ELEGANT SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES.
PARIS MADE,
$15 TO $25, FORMERLY $25 TO $50.
Also,
A FEW CHOICE NOVELTIES,
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 25, large additions to all their popular stocks of DRESS GOODS at 25c., 30c., 50c. and 75c. per yard.
New Spring styles just received.
Broadway and 10th-st.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
SPRING GOODS.
Ladies, before making new dresses, should procure a pair of Mrs. GAYNOR'S celebrated Paris hand-made CORSETS. The most
ELEGANT SHAPES EVER IMPORTED.
Also, every variety of French WOVEN CORSETS and WAISTS for ladies and children.
SKIRTS.—Latest Paris fashions constantly receiving, including the Full Dress Over-skirt, with trains, for balls and parties. Also, the favorite train attachment, adapted to Skirts of all sizes.
Skirts and Corsets to suit all figures.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store. No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 785 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
invite attention to their new and elegant stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
which they will offer at retail on
MONDAY, MARCH 25,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
Lawns, French and Irish Poplins, Percales,
French Prints, Alpacas, Rich Silks and
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY KIND.
ALSO,
Shawls, Cloaks, Cloakings, Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, Feb. 25,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
GARMENTS,
SUITABLE FOR
EARLY SPRING WEAR.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom, and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—OAK DESKS, tables, &c., made to order, and of a very superior workmanship. Apply to P. & G. LORILLARD, Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT [illegible] between 5th and Madison avs.; house [illegible] feet wide, built and finished in the very best manner for the present owner's occupancy, and now only sold on account of his changing his residence. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, on West 19th-st., near 5th-av.; size of house, 25x[illegible], lot, 25x100. Will be sold at a bargain, as the owner leaves for Europe in a few days. Independent walls. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, or G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND farm in Westchester County; elegant dwelling, 50 by 50, and 150 acres in fine land; graperies, conservatory, commodious stables and carriage-house and all necessary out-buildings. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and full lot No. 19 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; house and situation both desirable; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 33 John-st.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAMILY going to Europe, four-story brown-stone elegant house on 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., with or without the furniture; one of the best houses offered for sale. Price $40,000, or $55,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 42D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., ONE of the most complete establishments in this City; house 30 feet wide, built in the most substantial manner for the present owner's occupancy, and to be sold on account of his changing his residence. Full particulars at the office of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK house No. 26 West 37th-st., 24x63, (lot half the block,) with or without mirrors, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c. For permits, apply to WILLIAM H. LEE, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in first-rate order; all modern improvements; location best in New-York. For particulars, address G., Box No. 4,349 Post-office.

FOR SALE—$12,000 FOR THREE-STORY brown-stone house, with all modern improvements and in perfect order: location 2d-av., (Hanson-place,) between 124th and 125th sts. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 115 Crosby-st.; lot about 22x50. Also, two three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, 20x48x70, north side 48th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to J. H. BARTHOLMEW, 84 Marion, or 49 West 37th-st.

$22,000.—FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, newly and beautifully furnished; desirably located in West 39th-st.; others $15,000 to $30,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON FIFTY-NINTH-ST., opposite the Central Park. Two lots on 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL—A four-story brown-stone house, near 5th-av., in good order. Price $32,000. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 49th-st., opposite Columbia College, a four-story brown-stone front, first-class house and neighborhood. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTH-west corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. or No. 637 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS SOUTH SIDE 38TH-st., near 7th-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland, good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN B. SMITH, Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 Whitehall-st., New-York.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE for sale; situated in the pleasantest part of the town, and within six minutes' walk of depot; house is modern in style, with French roof and 12 rooms; gas, heater, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; fruit and shade trees and ornamental shrubbery.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A beautiful residence containing 14 rooms, with two acres of ground attached; five minutes from the depot of N. Y. and N. H. Railroad. For further particulars, inquire at No. 260 Broadway, New-York, and of P. BUTLER, Greenwich, Conn.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale in the best part of the town; abundance of fruit and fine shade; house modern, roomy and convenient, with gas throughout; five minutes' walk from depot.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—with or without furniture; four miles above Central Park, near Harlem Railroad Station and horse cars; 13 rooms, bath and furnace; good stable; near two acres land well stocked with fruit. Apply to W. R. WOOD, No. 285 Front-st., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, for sale; beautifully located in New-Brighton, Staten Island; the house has in it all the modern improvements and the grounds are extensive; lodge, stable, conservatories, &c. Apply for permission to view, and general particulars at No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, ON THE Hudson River, a very desirable country seat, consisting of large mansion, with all modern improvements, and 60 acres of highly-cultivated land, with much fruit and full set of outbuildings. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A DESIRABLE place, with four acres; house replete with modern conveniences; stables, coach-house, chicken-house, &c.; two miles from depot; fine view of river; price $15,000.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 23 acres, within one mile of depot; large house, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit of all kinds. Inquire of E. H. HYDE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., or BRONK & MARSH, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY HOMES NEAR NEW-YORK.—Bargains in Elizabeth, Roselle, &c. Residences, country seats, farms, cheap. Western lands to exchange.
D. T. SMITH, No. 130 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Office of the Rutland Marble Company,
No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York,
Feb. 22, 1867.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half (2½) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 1st March to stockholders of record on the 25th February. The transfer-books will be closed on Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock, and reopened on March 5.
By order of the Board of Directors.
D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, Feb. 20, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1867, payable at the office of the Company, Friday, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Thursday, Feb. 21, at 4 P. M., and reopened Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 204 East 23d-st., first door east of 2d-av., lower side.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or as maid to an elderly lady and seamstress; the advertiser understands family sewing; has worked for eight years on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address O. M., care of Mrs. Kidney, No. 27 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American Protestant; can operate on machines; would take care of grown children and assist with chamber work. Can be seen at No. 226 West 32d-st., in the fancy store.

A YOUNG LADY, WITH GOOD RAPID hand, would like to get employment as copyist. Address Miss D. WOLHAMBURGH, New-York Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his business and can give first-class reference, a situation as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful if required; City or country. Address R. C., No. 31 King-st., or Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best City reference. Address A., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman or gardener; understands both; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address F., Box No. 210 Times Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, housekeepers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 132 11th-st., corner 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A DRUG-STORE IN the country; must be well acquainted with the business and understand putting up prescriptions. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,884 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG-STORE, a young man to put up and pack country orders. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,604 Post-office.

HORSE-BREAKER WANTED ON A gentleman's place, near the City; a man who thoroughly understands breaking horses to the saddle. Address Box No. 1,470 Post-office, with references.

A CHILD'S NURSE WANTED AT NO. 142 West 26th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—[illegible] Washington and Water sts., Brooklyn; very desirable for a foundry or other similar purposes. J. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION APRIL 1, THE MODern-built, three-story brick house and lot No. 2[illegible] Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry; in perfect order, all improvements; price $8,000; furniture to be sold, if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND—NORTH SHORE SPECIALTY—TO LET, FURNISHED.
House, with stable, garden, &c., three minutes from landing, $300 a month.
House, with stable, garden, &c., seven minutes from New-Brighton, $100 a month.
New house, first-class, with stable and 2 acres, $2,000 a year.
House, first-class, with stable and 10 acres, $2,500 a year.
House, first-class, 4 acres, one mile from quarantine, $2,500 a year.
TO LET, UNFURNISHED.
Country seat, with 25 acres, gentleman's home, $1,200 a year.
Country seat, with 10 acres, gentleman's home, $1,000 a year.
New house, large, with modern conveniences, first-class, $1,600 a year.
House in New-Brighton-terrace, near landing, $1,800 a year. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE second, third and fourth floors of the handsome brown-stone house, No. 46 East 14th-st., between Broadway and University-place; 33x112 feet. Also, basement, which will be altered into a first-class store, 33x112 feet. The first floor will be occupied by the undersigned as men's, boys' and children's clothing.
Apply to J. R. FRANKLIN, No. 846 Broadway,
Next door to Wallack's Theatre.

TO LEASE ON FIFTH-AVENUE—THE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 314 5th-av., next to the southwest corner of 32d-st. House, 28 by 68 feet, exclusive of butler's pantry. Parlors and hall frescoed; five large mirrors, gas chandeliers, curtain cornices, &c., go with the house. For terms and permit to view the premises, apply to F. W. LASAK, No. 520 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BUILDING, FIVE STORIES, basement and sub-cellar on the northeast corner Broome and Crosby sts., 25x100 feet; well lighted and ventilated; 14 windows to each floor; plain view from Broadway; in perfect order, hatchway, &c.; would dispose of a lease on this building; nine years unexpired.
A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 44 Pine-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILdren, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen. There are four rooms, which will be let either separately or together, without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, located near Broadway, above 8th-st., will let a large well-furnished room, supplied with all modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., L. Y. D., Box No. 144 Times Office.

TO LET IN ORANGE—A FURNISHED house; it has hot and cold baths, hot air furnace and gas, with a good stable and plenty of fruit; situated on one of the best streets in Orange, and within three minutes walk from the depot. Address H., Box No. 2,485 New-York Post-office.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, brick houses, about ten rooms each, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water-works, wash-tubs, and other modern improvements, gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at M. HAMILTON'S Office, 53 Beaver-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL TO LET.—No. 58 Park-av; house and furniture first-class; immediate possession.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 204 FRONT-ST., SECOND DOOR from Fulton, with steam-power; also four fine lofts on Fulton-st., with steam-power. Inquire of
WM. H. GOODWIN & CO., No. 207 Water-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM ON THIRD floor, in a private family, with gas and fire, to one or two single gentlemen; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 66 East 15th-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURnished, house No. 28 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.; containing billiard room; occupied by owner; $350 per month furnished. T. J. HUSTED, No. 19 South-st.

TO LET—TWO CORNER STORES ON FULTON-st., Brooklyn; best location in the city; possession of one immediately, if required. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x85, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—CHEAP, TILL MAY 1, A FURNISHED house, brown-stone; central location. Apply at No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR-story brown stone, in the pleasantest location in the City, fronting a park. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 22 East 13th-st.; seen only with permits. Apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 11 West Washington-place. Inquire of T. W. BURKE, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building, No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR STORY house, unfurnished, in a genteel neighborhood. Agents need not apply. Address H. A., Box No. 174 Times Office.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, for man and wife only, below 20th-st.; rent not to exceed $15. Address M., Box No. 116 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife and child, from about the 15th of April, within 10 or 15 miles of the City, near railroad or boat. Address Box No. 4,567 New-York Post-office, stating terms, &c.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A SINGLE gentleman can be accommodated with rooms and board in a good pleasant location. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

A GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN GOOD board in an American family at $5 50 per week. Apply at No. 11 3d-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

A CRY FOR HELP AT HOME.

The distress in this City has reached appalling proportions. Fifteen thousand persons, usually self-supporting, are now on the relief list of this Association. Having no work, their savings exhausted, their furniture and clothing pawned and sold until they have no more to pawn or sell, there is nothing between thousands and starvation but charitable aid. The Association is doing its utmost for their assistance; but the receipts, though large as ordinary, are not in the ratio of the increased destitution, nor yet with the high rents and enormous cost of living, so that suffering is inevitable without enlarged contributions.

The managers had hoped that the late favorable weather, with a few special solicitations for funds, would render an appeal unnecessary. But in this they have been disappointed. Stern Winter is upon us with increased rigor and destitution, and the calls for help are most touching and imperative. Such being the facts, shall our City, so far famed for deeds of mercy, allow its own poor to suffer unrelieved? It cannot be that our humane and considerate citizens, so quick to hear distant appeals, will close their ears to the piteous cries of distress at their own doors.

In a few weeks the activities of the opening Spring will relieve the pressure, so that most of those aided will probably never need it again. Meanwhile, as the present temporary necessity must be met, will not those who have given, add to their former bounty, and those who have not given, rejoice in the privilege of helping their suffering brethren? Every dollar thus contributed will be economically disbursed, without expense, by the four hundred gratuitous visitors of the NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, according to the deserts and necessities of every case.

Contributions may be sent to Brown, Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., to Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st., to R. M. Hartley, Secretary, No. 39 Bible House; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.
In behalf of the Board,
JAMES BROWN, President.
Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer.
R. M. Hartley, Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—All in the County Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond, both male and female, who have not signed the Petition to Congress for a Pension, will please call or send their names, age, and residence, without delay to No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., daily. We require this to ascertain the number now living, and convince our representatives in Congress, that there are not as many living as reported by the Commissioner of Pensions. We recommend all the States to do the same where a veteran lives. Send letters to some good man in each county, who will publish the call for a meeting.
P. S. All those who have signed previous to this date must not sign again. Brig.-Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of LYNSON Y. CLARKE alive, or a liberal reward will be paid for such information as will lead to his recovery. He left his place of business Feb. 5. Is 39 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin face, blue eyes, bald, whiskers all round, slightly gray at the sides, moustache, light brown hair; had on black cap, pepper-and-salt business suit, aqua scutem overcoat, very thick shoes and rubber overshoes. $50 for his body if dead. S. X. CLARKE, at the office of C. D. Newman, No. 60 Nassau-st., New-York.

COKE $2 PER CHALDRON IN THE Yard. Apply at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 302½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C and East 15th-st.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL.—TRUNKS, bags, &c., for European and American travel; elegant Morocco, Shopping, Toilet and Traveling Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 168 Times Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. KELLER, J. SHAWHAN, G. W. TAYLOR, MEGIBLEN & BRO., and other favorite brands of Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. For sale by VIBBARD, FISKE & CO., No. 38 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought and sold, rented and exchanged. Loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.
THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York;
FOUR VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSES AND EIGHTY VACANT LOTS
IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.
Lorimer-st.—East side, 100 feet south of Grand-st., two-story frame house.
Nos. 24 and 26 Rush-st., near Wythe-av.—Two three-story basement and high-stoop brick houses; gas and water.
No. 106 Duffield-st.—Three-story and basement, high-stoop, Philadelphia front brick house; gas and water.
Hewes-st.—Southwest corner of Lee-av., six lots.
Penn-st.—Northwest corner of Lee-av., two lots.
Bedford-av.—East side, 112 feet south of Myrtle-av., two lots.
Spencer-st.—West side, 112 feet south of Myrtle-av., two lots.
Dekalb-av.—Southeast corner Graham-st., two lots.
Howard-av.—West side, between Butler and Baltic sts., entire front, twelve lots.
Butler-st.—North side, 100 feet west of Howard-av., six lots.
Baltic-st.—South side, 100 feet west of Howard-av., six lots.
Howard-av.—East side, between Butler and Baltic sts., eleven lots.
Baltic-st.—South side, 100 feet east of Howard-av., six lots.
Saratoga-av.—Southwest corner of Baltic-st., eight lots.
Hopkinson-av.—West side, Bergen and Wyckoff sts., ten lots.
Terms, which will be easy, at sale.
For maps and other information, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
LEEDS ART GALLERIES.
CONTRIBUTOR'S SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS DRAWINGS, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 26th, WEDNESDAY, 27th, and THURSDAY, 28th of February, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.,
LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS AND DRAWINGS,
BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, viz.:
AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Bierstadt, T. Buchan Read, L. R. Mignot,
Ranney, E. D. Lewis, Doughty,
E. L. Henry, Kensett, H. Bisham,
T. L. Smith, J. Cartin, Durrie,
Beaulieu, J. C. Wiggins, Burling,
E. Moran, Winner, Remsey,
Dyke, Wm. Craig, Annelli,
G. W. Nicholson, Culverhouse, W. D. Washington,
Bensell, J. R. Watersten, and others.
EUROPEAN ARTISTS.
J. F. Herring, Sr., Toussaint, C. Becker,
Dilleus, Schaep, Diaz,
Meadows, Ziern, Ansdell,
Joseph Vernet, Koek Koek, Wilson,
Caliow, Kupper, and others.
The above are now on exhibition, FREE, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, until the sale, and two evenings previous thereto.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 778 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.
A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.
She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.
It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.
Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.
Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.
By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.
Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
Three days allowed to remove purchases.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FORTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.
New-York, Feb. 15, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TO 60,000 TONS
of fresh mined coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1867.
Terms—FIFTY CENTS PER TON, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., general assortment of household furniture, parlor and bedroom suites, velvet and Brussels parlor and stair carpets, sofas, bedsteads, chairs, brocatel window curtains, French plate pier mirrors, mattresses, office desks and chairs, &c., &c.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE.
By order of the Supreme Court. HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable
STORE PROPERTY
on the northeast corner of Peck-slip and Front-st., known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.
About 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will sell on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, the four billiard tables and their appurtenances, now in King's Billiard Hall, No. 1,929 3d-av., at said place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SIXTY VALUABLE LOTS NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND CENTRAL PARK, in 78th, 79th, 89th, 90th, 104th, 105th and 53d sts, 4th, 8th and 11th avs.,
AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway:
78th-st.—8 lots north side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.
78th-st.—10 lots south side, 150 feet west of 11th-av.
79th-st.—8 lots south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.
79th-st. is 100 feet wide, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.
89th-st.—2 lots on north side, 82 feet east of 11th-av.
90th-st.—1 lot south side, 82 feet east of 4th-av.
104th-st.—5 lots north side, 350 feet east of 5th-av.
105th-st.—4 lots south side, 350 feet east of 5th-av.
These lots on 104th and 105th sts. are finely located, ground level and entirely free from rock.
53d-st.—2 lots south side, 32 feet east of Madison-av.
4th-av.—4 lots on the east side, commencing on the northeast corner of 89th-st.
8th-av.—2 lots east side, about 25 feet south of 116th-st.
11th-av.—4 lots west side, commencing on the northwest corner of 77th-st.
11th-av.—4 lots west side, commencing on the northwest corner of 78th-st.
The above described lots are all well located and in those sections of the City where property is most rapidly enhancing in value.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:
1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.
2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.
3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.
4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.
5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.
For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.
JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.
New-York, Feb. 16, 1867.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 1 marble-top buffet and contents of glassware, 2 office desks, 1 Stearns & Marvin safe, 1 letter-copying press, 12 Japan boxes for papers, 2 pictures, 1 iron washstand, bowl, pitcher and slop-jar; 1 tin box and contents of glassware, a lot of loose glassware, 1 picture and 2 maps, surveying apparatus, 100 books and rack, 1 wagon-pole and whiffle-trees, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 3 workstands, 2 ottomans, 1 whatnot, 1 wash-stand, 2 cases books, 5 barrels and contents of crockery, &c.; 4 cases goods, bedding, &c.; 1 nurse-chair, lot of window-shades, 2 Japan foot-baths, 1 aquarium, 2 pails, 1 waffle-iron, 1 tin pail, 2 wire dish covers, 1 japanned box and contents, 1 lot flower-pots, 1 toilet-tub, 1 small box and contents, 1 lot stair-rods, 1 Japanese umbrella, ½ barrel and contents, 4 cases and contents, 1 brush broom, 2 earthen jars, 1 engraving, 1 plated ice-pitcher, 1 dish, plated; 1 towel, 8 cut goblets, 1 glass pitcher, 6 glass vases, 1 glass fruit-dish, 3 hats and $19 uncurrent and broken-bank money—have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the auction-room of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.
Dated New-York, Feb. 21, 1867.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.—MONDAY, Feb. 25.
POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY—36 LOTS ON 8TH-AV., SACKETT, PRESIDENT, CARROLL AND 1ST STS., 8TH WARD, BROOKLYN.—This property is located in one of the most beautiful sections in the vicinity of Prospect Park; on high grade, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, together with the grand plaza and illuminated fountain at the park entrance. The property in this locality is nearly all bought up for building purposes, and many elegant first-class private residences are now in progress of erection. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage made and executed by WILLIAM J. HEALY, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, to HORATIO R. WILCOX, of Middletown, Orange County, State of New-York, bearing date the 18th day of June, 1866, I will expose for sale at public auction on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st. the steamboat called the James Frey, of Newbern, her engines, boilers, machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture. JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for the Mortgagee.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S
MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
THE MUSEUM
NEVER SO ATTRACTIVE AS AT PRESENT.
THE SPLENDID SPECTACULAR DRAMA
A DECIDED TRIUMPH.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS DRAMA, the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES.
A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
will occur, in which will be introduced
THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADITORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM.
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 200,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES!
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Commencing at 2½. Night performance at 8.
First week of the beautiful
EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
LES TROIS ATHLETES! HINDOO MIRACLES!
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES!
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS!"
THE EDUCATED MULES!
DASHING EQUESTRIAN SCENES!

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,
will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.
Tickets, $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies. Can be had of members of the Society only.
By order of the Committee,
H. O. F. KOCH, Secretary.

ARION BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1867.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

THE BAR, THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE.—Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON gives instruction in Elocution, prepares ladies and gentlemen for the stage, and superintends private theatricals. For terms apply to Mr. F. ROBINSON, stage door, Wallack's Theatre.

STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 51 WEST 10TH-ST.—DE HAAS' last painting, "Farragut's Fleet passing the Forts below New-Orleans." Admission free.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 609 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in the best New-York houses. Gentlemen are qualified for head book-keepers. Boys prepared practically for business.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The Spring term commences March 14, 1867. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

LECTURES.

DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL WILL lecture in behalf of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, No. 126 2d-av., at the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *The Medical Education of Women in Europe and America.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SHAKESPEARE FOR $2 25.
THE FAMOUS "GLOBE" EDITION, LONDON.
(See Times from 7th to 10th inst.) Who may not have a copy? Address C. L. HOSMER, No. 52 William-st., basement.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar School-house, on the lots of ground on the south side of 115th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN SCALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.
Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the name of the bidder, date of offering and title of work, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, for the construction of the following STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS and SEWERS, to wit: PAVEMENTS in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; Pine-street, from Pearl to Front street; Pine-street, from Front to South street; Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street; Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue. And for the construction of SEWERS as follows: No. 1. Outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, with branches in Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets and First-avenue; No. 2. Sewers in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, with branches in Greenwich-street; No. 3. Sewers in York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane; in Church and Elm streets, between White and Walker streets; in White-street, between Courtlandt-alley and Elm and between Centre and Baxter streets; No. 4. Sewers between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson-River; No. 5. Sewers in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens; in Commerce and Barrow streets, between Bleecker and Hudson; in Le Roy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; in Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth and Hammond streets; in Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; No. 6. Sewer in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; No. 7. Sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue, and No. 8. Receiving Basin and Culverts at the northwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
New-York, Feb. 15, 1867.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 14, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 26th of February for leasing to the United States suitable warehouses for the storage of Army Clothing and Equipage, for a term of years, after the 1st of May next.
The buildings required shall be fire-proof, easy of access for shipping purposes, and possessing all needful apparatus, hatchways for hoisting, &c. They should be contiguous to each other, and have the capacity in all of say 1,533,000 cubic feet, and 195,000 square feet of flooring for storage and inspection room.
Bidders will describe in their proposals the locality and dimensions of the buildings they may offer, with the price of rent per annum.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for lease of Warehouses," and addressed to
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Ass't Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of AUTLER & SCHAFFER has been dissolved by mutual consent. All matters of said firm will be settled by Mr. HENRY COHN, who will sign in liquidation. AUTLER & SCHAFFER.
Feb. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SCHRIEFER & HARRENBERG is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
New-York, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE FIRM OF MOWRY, KEYS & BEND is this day dissolved.
(Signed,) A. L. MOWRY,
New-York, Feb. 23, 1867. GEO. H. BEND.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses, now wishes to dispose of the following vehicles and harness at a sacrifice:
1 light platform coach, curtain quarter, $350, cost $900.
1 six-seat phaeton or brett, light, $500, cost $800.
1 light coal box shifting top buggy $250, cost $400.
1 light yacht body shifting top buggy $300, cost $400.
1 shifting top depot wagon $175, cost $300.
3 sets single harness $30, cost $150.
1 set light double harness $80, cost $125.
For sale separately if desired.
Apply at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7¾.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Cushing, Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.
The Scenery.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 6. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.
Special.—Mr. Stuart desires to impress especially on those coming from a distance to witness this revival, the importance for their own comfort of securing seats in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS EVENING,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented an entirely new piece, adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME,
with picturesque scenery, correct costumes, incidental music, elegant furniture and appointments, novel and picturesque effects, and SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS, including
Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. GILBERT, F. ROBINSON, G. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, W. J. LEONARD, T. GRAHAM, T. WARD, CASHIN, W. H. POPE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss FANNY GREEN, Miss M. SCOTT, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss DAY.
An
ENTIRELY NEW COMEDY,
written by WATTS PHILLIPS, Esq., is in active preparation, and will soon be produced.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers ... Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
Second week of the accomplished artist,
LADY DON,
who has been greeted by
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
Second week of the very successful burlesque of
KENILWORTH;
Or,
YE QUEENE, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.
LADY DON as YE EARLE OF LEICESTER (with songs.)
To be preceded by, first time here, the admirable comedy of
THE PRETTY HORSE-BREAKER,
THE PRETTY HORSE-BREAKER,
with the songs of "I Love the Merry Sunshine," and the "Hour of Chase." ... LADY DON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS
of the great local, sensational and moral drama, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
The Olympic crowded to overflowing nightly.
The audience enthusiastic with delight at the
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
AMUSING SCENES AND SITUATIONS,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, &c.
Doors open nightly at 7 o'clock; performance at 8 precisely. MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at 50 cents admission to all parts of the house.

THEATRE FRANCAIS COMEDIE.
GREAT SUCCESS!!
TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 7½ precisely,
LA FAMILLE BENOITON.
(Original of the "Fast Family.")
Comedy in five acts by M. Victorien Sardou.
Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. G. L. FOX.
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny Herring and a powerful company appear.
THE EXILE'S DAUGHTER
Concludes the performance.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Seats secured six days in advance, at the Hall, from 9 till 5.
CONTINUED SUCCESS and unbounded enthusiasm caused by the NEW PROGRAMME, WITHOUT APPARATUS, and the greatest "Spectacular Illusion" of the day,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
or, "We are Here." "But Not Here."
"The Basket Trick," "Growth of Flowers," "Floating Head," and other wonders, will be produced Every Evening, at 8, SATURDAY at 2. Mr. Hartz begs to announce that he has set apart EVERY WEDNESDAY for a JUVENILE NIGHT. Children half price.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY.
MR. BERGNER
begs to inform his friends and the public that his
ANNUAL CONCERT
will take place
on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8.
The following artists have kindly volunteered their services:
MISS NETTIE STERLING,
MR. S. B. MILLS, MR. S. P. WARREN,
MR. THEO. THOMAS, MR. GEO. MATZKA,
MR. PFEIFENSCHNEIDER, MR. BOEHM,
MR. HOCHSTEIN, MR. SCHMITZ.
MR. J. MOSENTHAL, Conductor.
The programme presented on this occasion includes Beethoven's Septett E flat, Op. 20.
TICKETS $1 EACH.
Can now be obtained of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWENTY-SIXTH
SUNDAY CONCERT,
Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock.
E. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR.
Second appearance of the favorite soprano,
MISS KATE McDONALD.
J. CLARK, Basso.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. F. LITSCH, Trombone Soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS
And his
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.
PAREPA IN ORATORIO.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.
Will be performed Handel's great Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
With the following powerful cast:
MADAME PAREPA, Soprano.
MISS HUTCHINS, Contralto.
MR. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
MR. E. J. CONNELLY, Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
New-York Harmonic Society, 200 Voices, and Theo Thomas
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS $1; Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
SEVERINI AND PEASE'S THIRD MORNING CONCERT.
MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Artists—Miss MATILDA TOEDT, Violiniste.
Signor SEVERINI, Tenor.
Mr. A. H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Tickets, $1; for sale at Steinway's, and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA,
carrying the United States mails,
is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow March 9.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

$1.—DR. BARNARD'S FRENCH INJECTION cures the worst cases of gonorrhœa and gleet without using noxious drugs, copaiba, cubebs, &c., or consulting a physician, in less time than any other. A safe, speedy and sure cure guaranteed where all other remedies fail. Sold by druggists. Depots: No. 594 Broadway, Helmbold's; No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand; No. 323 Bowery, No. 205 William-st., Nos. 102 and 197 Greenwich-st., No. 108 Spring-st., No. 145 Rivington-st., No. 15 Avenue A, No. 205 2d-av., Nos. 193 and 355 3d-av., No. 99 6th-av., No. 344 7th-av. Brooklyn: No. 255 Atlantic-st., No. 479 Columbia-st. Williamsburgh: No. 167 Grand-st. Newark: No. 28 William-st. Philadelphia: Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Third and Brown sts.; No. 206 Girard-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. DURANT, No. 7 Beach-st.

THE DUNDERBERG.

OCEAN TRIAL TRIP OF THE GREAT IRON-CLAD.

Detailed Account of the Trip—Satisfactory Results—Out at Sea—Describing a Circle—Practice with the Great Guns—Admirable Behavior of the Vessel.

The steam-ram *Dunderberg* returned last evening at 8 o'clock from a trial trip of twenty-nine hours' duration, which in every respect was successful. The importance which is attached to this vessel, not alone by the scientific and naval men of this country, but also by those of every maritime nation of the Old World, of which fact there is abundant proof, invests the detailed account which we herewith present of her performances with more than ordinary interest.

The *Dunderberg* was launched on the 22d of July, 1865, from the shipyard of Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, her builder and designer. The rebellion having ended some months previous to this time, and there being no special need of the vessel's services, preparations for sending her to sea were delayed, and it was not until early in September, 1866, more than a year after her launch, that she left her dock at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, on a brief trial-trip to the Narrows and in the waters of the North River. This preliminary trip, as far as it went, was perfectly satisfactory to Mr. WEBB, and also to the numerous professional and scientific men who were on board, fully justifying the expectations which were entertained of the vessel's speed and manageability. The trip, however, was by no means as thorough as Mr. WEBB desired. It was only demonstrated that the huge bulk of wood and iron could be handled in smooth water and in the confined area of the Hudson River, with more facility than any vessel approximating her size and tonnage. This was certainly a triumph of no mean character, but it yet remained to try how the ponderous craft would conduct herself in the open sea—whether she would roll and pitch beyond calculation, and thus make it extremely hazardous, if not entirely impossible, to "fight" the heavy guns which form her armament. In addition to this the massive engines of the ship, which are almost *sui generis*, combining the best points of all marine engines in their construction, were to be proved. Therefore, this second trial was hastily arranged, and conducted in a manner to thoroughly satisfy all concerned that the steam-ram *Dunderberg* is the most formidable mailed vessel in the world.

It may be proper here to mention that the *Dunderberg* has not yet passed into the custody of the United States Government. Mr. WEBB, in 1862, contracted to build her for $1,250,000. At that time the cost of labor and material was scarcely more than half what it subsequently became, and it was apparent to Mr. WEBB's practical business mind that he could not comply with the terms of his contract without sacrificing many hundred thousand dollars. A clause in his agreement with the Government, however, gave him considerable latitude in the matter of additional expenditure in the construction of the vessel, and, acting under this provision, trusting also that a claim so equitable as his would not be disallowed, he completed the ship. The matter of adjusting this claim was, however, from time to time deferred by the Navy Department, and finally Mr. WEBB proposed to take the *Dunderberg* off the hands of the Government, agreeing to pay with interest the money which had been advanced in part payment for the vessel before she should depart from the harbor of New-York. To this proposition assent was given by the Secretary of the Navy, and the President concurred in the arrangement. Mr. WEBB had not long to wait for a purchaser. He received two offers from the representatives of two European Governments, who have jealously watched the construction of this terrible war-vessel, and closed a bargain for her sale at the price of three million dollars. Before the *Dunderberg* was delivered to her purchaser, however, Mr. WEBB received an official notification from the Navy Department to the effect that at a Cabinet meeting, held early in the present month, the authority to make the sale had been revoked on the ground that the ship was the most formidable war vessel in the world, and could not be permitted to pass into the control of a foreign nation. The wisdom of this decision will scarcely be gainsayed by any person who understands anything of the character of the *Dundenberg*; but the fact is nevertheless patent that Mr. WEBB's case is a hard one, and equity demands that something should speedily be done, either by the executive or legislative branch of the Government, for his relief. His case is paralleled, we are informed, by several others where builders of iron-clads have been utterly ruined in their endeavors to honestly carry out the contracts which they made with the Government, early in the period of the war, when circumstances were entirely different in regard to the cost of labor and material.

THE TRIAL TRIP.

At 12 M. precisely, on Friday, the great iron-clad, which had lain inert so long, began her movement from the dock, and by the aid of the tugs *P. C. Schultz* and *Virginia Seymour*, she was handsomely cleared from her berth and began her passage down the East River. The interest attached to her appearance was evidenced by the numerous spectators who crowded to see her at every available point, on the wharves, ferry-boats and passing vessels, while the gay display of flags on the shipping in the harbor, albeit designed to honor the anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday, seemed none the less fitting as a tribute to the chief of the iron-clads.

THE GUESTS.

Among the guests on board were Capt. Pennock, Executive Officer of the Navy-yard; Capt. Mullany, (who lost an arm at Mobile,) Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard; Commander Harmony, of the Navy-yard; Lieut. Buckner, Assistant Inspector of Ordnance; Chief-Engineer Wood, head of Steam Department of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; Chief-Engineer Long, U. S. N.; Chief-Engineer Pithian, U. S. N.; Assistant Engineer Perrse, U. S. N., and Mr. Brandt, Chief Clerk of the Ordnance Department at Washington. These gentlemen represented the interests of the Navy Department in the ship, being directed to observe her working and report their conclusions at headquarters.

In addition to these naval officers there was a number of well-known civilians, most of whom are distinguished as engineers. We found among them ERASTUS W. SMITH, consulting engineer at the Etna Iron Works, upon whom the University of New-York last year conferred the degree of Ph. D., the first honor of the kind ever bestowed in this country; ROBERT ROBINSON, the Superintending engineer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who took to Europe the Russian frigate *General Admiral* and the Italian frigate *Re d'Italia*, which were built by Mr. Webb; Mr. Van Riper, Edward Marsland, Ethan Rogers, John Roach, proprietor of the Etna Iron Works; T. Main, also of the Etna works, who superintended the practical construction of the *Dunderberg's* engines; Henry Rodman, who set up the engines, and his assistant, Alex. McKenzie; Henry Griffiths and Stephen Burns. Mr. WEBB, of course, was on board, and so was Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK, agent of the New-York and Havre line of steamships, whose large experience as a navigator and thoroughly educated steamship man, makes him indispensable almost on occasions of this sort. He acted in navigating the craft in conjunction with Capt. BABCOCK, one of our best-known Captains, who has commanded the *Great Republic* and other first-class ships, as well as steam vessels. Mr. CALLAHAN, one of the best and most trustworthy of the hardy men who are licensed as pilots for the port of New-York, fulfilled the duties of that position.

AWAITING THE TIDE.

Mr. WEBB, in undertaking this trial trip, assumed the entire responsibility of whatever risk might attach to the cruise, and it showed considerable pluck, as well as great confidence in his vessel, to sally out upon the ocean as he did, without a cent of marine insurance upon his property. But every precaution was adopted against disaster by the accomplished navigators who controlled the vessel. It was at first intended to put directly to sea, but as the departure from the dock was delayed two hours beyond the time originally fixed, it was thought best to wait until 9 o'clock P. M. before crossing the bar, there being a bare possibility of grounding by pursuing the intention of at once passing out of the harbor. The afternoon of Friday was consequently spent in coursing up and down from the Hoboken Bluffs to the Narrows, during which time there was ample opportunity for testing the ship's speed and facility of steering. At high speed she was repeatedly turned about in the North River in less than six minutes, her performance satisfying every one that for harbor defence and at close quarters she was as easy to be handled as a third-class gunboat. In passing up and down the bay she made ten knots against the current with only twelve pounds of steam, and from thirty-eight to forty revolutions of the engines. As the vessel moved swiftly about the bay and river, she was the focal point of all observers, receiving constant salutes from passing craft in steam-whistling, dipping colors, &c., which courtesies were reciprocated not only in kind, but occasionally in a more noisy way by the explosion of a charge of thirty-five pounds of powder from the heavy Dahlgrens.

OUT AT SEA.

At the designated hour, 9 P. M., the *Dunderberg* safely crossed the bar through the main ship channel and sped gallantly along, leaving the numerous light houses on Staten Island, Sandy Hook and the Highlands, passing the isolated crew of the light ship unheeded and bearing away in an east southeast direction upon the open ocean, which lay like an undulating sheet of molten silver, under the beams of a brilliant moon. There was just swell enough of the billows to test the behavior of the ship by putting her in the trough of the sea.

A more violent commotion would have been unacceptable to some of the guests, but the old salts expressed themselves disappointed that the sea was not running higher. They were satisfied that the ship was buoyant enough to ride easily under any circumstances, and several expressed the opinion that they would not hesitate after the test they had made, of crossing the Atlantic in her at any season of the year. Her rolling was as deliberate and decorous as the oscillation of a pendulum. There was not the slightest perceptible jar or jerk as she rocked herself quietly in her ocean cradle.

DESCRIBING A CIRCLE.

During Friday night the ship ran about fifty miles south of Sandy Hook, and the morning of Saturday found her within ten miles of that melancholy cape, on her return home. The morning was delightfully clear, and almost as balmy and mild as May. The ocean, however, kept up its reputation for restlessness, and lazily rolled its billows landwards. The opportunity was then seized for manoeuvering the ship with her double rudders. We have already said that in her passage up and down the bay, and in turning completely about in the confined area afforded by the North River, opposite Canal-street, the vessel had proved herself unsurpassed as to her steering qualities; but it was thought desirable to test this point more thoroughly in a larger sea way and in rougher water. She was therefore made to describe a complete circle, which she accomplished in twelve minutes and a half, the circle being about a mile and a half in circumference. The first half of the circuit occupied only five and a half minutes. A second trial was made, using both rudders, describing a half circle only, which was completed in five minutes and twenty seconds, showing a decided gain when both rudders were used. Capt. COMSTOCK remarked that the best steering steamboats running from New-York would fail to equal this feat. In view of the great length of the ship and her heavy armament, her success in this respect is astonishing, and reflects the greatest credit upon the designer of her peculiar model.

GREAT GUN PRACTICE.

A chief end in view on the part of the naval officers on board was to test the practicability of handling the great 15-inch Dahlgren guns, of which two were mounted in the casemates—this being the first occasion that guns of this calibre have been used on a broadside. These guns weigh upward of 42,000 pounds each, being more than two and a half times the weight of the 11-inch guns, the largest in use at the time this vessel was planned; yet, by means of Ericsson's patent gearing, these immense masses of metal were run in and out of the port-holes without difficulty, and this notwithstanding the rolling of the ship, which was considerable, she having been purposely placed in the trough of the sea. The concussion produced by firing the guns in their confined location was less than was expected. The shock was greatest on the upper deck, directly over the guns, but even there it was of little consequence. That a commotion in the atmosphere was caused, however, by the firing, was evidenced very sensibly on the occasion of giving a salute when entering the harbor on the return. The ward-room, in which Mr. WEBB entertained his guests, is situated in the after part of the vessel, the deck overhead being swept by one of the 11-inch guns. At the time of firing the salute, it happened that the guests were seated at the table partaking of the good cheer provided by their host, and had reached the most convivial stage of the repast, when suddenly their equanimity was disturbed by a blinding flash coming down the skylight, accompanied by a report which was deafening to the ear and destructive to the wine glasses and coffee cups, whose contents were emptied with a celerity and disregard of propriety altogether unusual in polite circles.

In the course of the experiments, the six guns on board were each fired five times, with shot and shell. The *ricochet* of the shot, as viewed from the upper deck, was most interesting to the unprofessional observer, some of them striking the water as many as five or six times before coming to rest. It was understood that the result of the trials, as to the ease of handling the guns, and the effect of the vibration within the casemates, was highly satisfactory.

THE ENGINES.

The engines by which the *Dunderberg* is propelled were built by JOHN ROACH & SON, at the Etna Iron Works, foot of Rivington-street, East River, New-York City. The main engines are two in number, the cylinders being one hundred inches in diameter, with three feet nine inches length of stroke. They are called back-acting engines, having the steam cylinders on the starboard side of the ship, and the crophead on the port side, the connecting rods returning from the crophead to the screw-shaft in the centre of the ship. There is one ALLEN's surface condenser, common to both engines, with 12,600 square feet of condensing surface, placed immediately over the cropheads and opposite the cylinders.

The air and circulating pumps, manufactured by Mr. WORTHINGTON at his hydraulic works, in South Brooklyn, are independent of the main engines, and are placed directly under the cropheads, being worked by two steam cylinders, thirty-six inches diameter by thirty-six inches stroke.

The eccentrics for working the main valves are placed on the outside of the engines, where they are accessible, and the motion from them is conveyed through the Stephenson links, rock-shafts, arms and links to the slide-valves, which are placed on the tops of the cylinders, and are in two sections for each main cylinder, are "double ported" and fitted with HOLMES' improved slide cut-off valve. The eccentrics for working the cut-off valves are placed between the two engines, and the motion from them is transmitted by similar gear to the cut-off valves, which are placed on the backs of the main valves. The steam pressure is removed from the backs of the main valves by means of an equilibrium packing on WADDELL's plan, so that they work perfectly free. There are four main journals for the crank shaft, fitted with hollow boxes for water circulation. The crank pins are seventeen inches in diameter, faced with steel, and the cranks, shafts and pins are all shrunk together.

The propeller is of brass, twenty-one feet in diameter by twenty-seven to thirty feet pitch, expanding, the mean pitch being twenty-eight and a-half feet. It is fixed on the shaft, but can be disconnected from the engines by means of a Willmarth universal coupling in the shaft-alley. The thrust-bearing has thirteen collars, each two inches wide, running in oil and a ball-thrust besides; the thrust can be taken on either or both at one time. There are six main boilers and two donkey boilers, with a fire surface of thirty thousand square feet in the aggregate, and a grate surface of twelve hundred and fifty square feet. There are, in all, sixty furnaces, in two tiers, with horizontal tubes above the furnaces. The smoke-pipe is telescopic, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure. There is a raised platform in the centre of the fireroom, which serves the double purpose of a platform, from which to fire the upper furnaces, and for a blower conduit. There are two blowers at each end of the fire-room, worked by the donkey pumping engines.

The temperature of the fire-room, as well as that of the engine-room, is remarkably cool and agreeable, and may be kept so even in warm weather by means of the blowers. The hatchway ventilators are ample in cool weather.

There is a pair of starting engines, fourteen inches in diameter by twelve inches stroke, by means of which the main engines can be reversed in half a minute. There are three donkey pumps for feeding the main boilers, two for feeding the donkey boilers, and one for the distilling apparatus, (NORMANDY's) making altogether twelve engines in the ship. The coal bunkers surround the boilers and engines, and will stow one thousand tons. The coal is taken into the fire-room at eight different points, thus avoiding confusion. The weight of the machinery is about 1,600 tons. Several of the combinations in these engines are new and are considered of great importance, as for instance, the independent condenser and air-pump engines enable the main engines to run much faster, and the ship in action can be maneuvred much more quickly than it could be without that arrangement.

THEIR PERFORMANCE.

The manner in which these engines performed their duty was not the least interesting or satisfactory of the tests afforded by this trip.

There was at first observable an unpleasant squeaking attending the movement of the engines, suggesting to the unpracticed observer that something must be badly out of joint; but this passed away as soon as the engines were put to their speed, having been occasioned by some of the parts having become slightly rusty, perhaps from disuse.

It is well known that before a mass of machinery like that composing these engines can be made to work up to its full capability, it is requisite that it should be kept in motion for a considerable length of time, so that the parts can become more perfectly adjusted to each other, and everything may be keyed up and worked smoothly, and there is no doubt that when such is the case, these engines will perform at least twenty per cent. better than on this trial trip. The greatest number of revolutions made was fifty per minute, with a steam pressure of eighteen pounds. The average number of revolutions was forty per minute; vacuum, twenty-six inches. The amount of coal used in 24 hours was about 60 tons. For lubricating the machinery there was used, in twenty-four hours, one barrel of oil. Some instances were given by the officers on board, of vessels which used from ten to twelve barrels of oil per day—a very favorable comparison for the *Dunderberg*. The compactness of the machinery, the evident ingenuity of some of the combinations, the apparent ease and power with which the massive shafts and cranks moved, and the economical and convenient arrangement of all portions of the works, including the boilers and furnaces and coal bunkers, all impressed the looker-on with the idea that these engines were well worthy of the place they occupied, as the very heart and life of the mighty iron-clad. It should be observed that during most of the time the furnace doors were open, and there was a superabundance of steam for the wants of the engine.

TRIAL OF SPEED.

On the return, before crossing the Bar, a trial of the ship's speed was made by the use of "WALKER's Patent Harpoon Ship Log," resulting in the indication of a speed of about ten knots an hour, with an average of about forty revolutions of the shaft per minute; but a more satisfactory trial was had in coming up the bay, in running the six measured miles from the flag-staffs in range at Forts Lafayette and Hamilton to the flagstaff at Governor's Island, in the slack water, which was accomplished in thirty minutes and twelve seconds, being at the rate of a little [illegible] nautical miles an hour. Occasionally, however, when at her maximum speed, she made twelve and a half knots. As this speed was attained with an average of forty turns of the shaft per minute, it will of course be very considerably increased when the engines get into complete working order.

THE SNOW-SQUALL.

The ship, having reached the City, was taken back to the Narrows, for the purpose of continuing the trial of speed; but shortly before reaching the turning point a heavy fall of snow set in, and the weather became so thick that it became necessary to steer the vessel by the compass—the adjacent shores being entirely shut out of view by the storm. The heaving of the lead and the quick commands of the pilot suggested danger, but in a few minutes the Robin's Reef Lighthouse, and then Bedloe's and Governor's Islands were to be seen, and shortly after the good ship dropped her anchor off the Battery, and the trial trip came safely to an end.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Resignation of John E. Develin, Esq., Counsel for the Board—Serious Difficulties in the Way of the Commission—Trouble in Prospect.

The following communication, which came to hand too late for publication in connection with the proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration, at their regular semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday last, will be found to be of public interest, as illustrative of the causes leading to the difficulties lately interfering with the harmonious working of the Board:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1867.

Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, President of the Commissioners of Emigration:

DEAR SIR: On the 6th inst. I telegraphed from Albany to you my resignation as counsel to the Commissioners of Emigration. At the same time, I stated that my reasons for this step would be communicated to the Board at its next meeting, which I am informed takes place on the 20th inst. Agreeably to this statement, I take the liberty of submitting the following communication:

In 1847, when the law creating and organizing the Commissioners was enacted, a majority of the Assembly was composed of members of the then Whig Party, while of the Senate a majority was Democratic.

The Lieutenant-Governor, (presiding officer of the Senate,) Hon. ADDISON GARDNER, was also of the latter party. At this time emigration had assumed such large proportions that the leading men of the two parties at Albany, and certain members of the Legislature, were induced by its magnitude and importance to come together in consultation on the subject, and on the proposed legislation in regard to it. The law in which GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, JAMES BOORMAN, JACOB HARVEY, ROBERT B. MINTURN, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER and DAVID C. COLDEN were named as Commissioners of Emigration was the result of these deliberations. At this time I had the honor of holding a seat in the Assembly of this State, and was appointed Chairman of the Select Committee to which the bill after it had passed the Senate was referred, and by which it was carried against considerable opposition through the Lower House.

After this bill had been matured, and before it was reported to either House of the Legislature, an honorable agreement was entered into between the Whig and Democratic leaders, and certain members of the Legislature, to the effect that the Board proposed to be established and organized under it, should not at any time during its existence be partisan, but should be composed so far as the members appointed should be concerned, of an equal number of Democrats and Whigs.

During the administrations of Govs. John Young, Hamilton Fish, Washington Hunt, Horatio Seymour, Myron H. Clark, John A. King and Edwin D. Morgan, this arrangement, well-known to them, was sacredly and honorably carried out. Recently this arrangement has been deliberately violated, and I am credibly informed that a further breach is contemplated and soon to be accomplished. Under these circumstances it was impossible for me, who was one of the parties to the arrangement, to remain connected with the Commission, as such continuance could not be viewed in any other light than an indirect indorsement of the repudiation of an honorable engagement, closely approaching a violation of public faith.

I wish to be understood as in no manner intending any impeachment of the character or deprecation of the gentlemen who have been appointed to fill the vacancies in the Board. So far as I am acquainted with them, they are citizens of uprightness and integrity, and to them personally I have no objection. But their appointment is the result of bad faith, and while they are not the parties to it, they are made the respectable instruments by which it has been consummated. I had hoped to have seen an institution to which the care of so many simple and inexperienced strangers had been committed, and which may exercise so much influence to advance or retard emigration (a movement which has contributed so beautifully toward the development of the resources of the country and the increase of its population,) elevated and maintained high above the corrupting atmosphere of politics.

In this I have been disappointed. The Board is now largely partisan, and in a short time I have reason to believe will be entirely composed of persons appointed solely on political grounds. In this I see with regret the seeds of the dissolution of the Commission, and the destruction of one of the noblest institutions of the State. Already it has lost the confidence of the friends, if not the representatives of one large class of emigrants, and it is now too late to arrest the decaying process.

Permit me to thank you, personally, for the numerous acts of kindness, consideration and evidences of confidence exhibited toward me, personally, and as counsel during the many struggles through which the Commission was obliged to pass before it had achieved a decided and natural position. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN E. DEVELIN.

The Death of Mr. Devlin—Action of the Common Council.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday, for the purpose of taking appropriate action on the death of Mr. DEVLIN.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 23, 1867.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I announce to you, with deep sorrow, the death of DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., City Chamberlain. He was a faithful public officer, an honest and just man, active in all public movements, extremely liberal in all public and private charities, a sincere and devout worshipper in the Church of which he was a member, and greatly honored and respected in all the relations of life.

The funeral will take place on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, and I respectfully recommend that your Honorable Body will take such action as will manifest your respect for his memory, and give just expression to your sympathy and your sorrow.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

In the Board of Aldermen Mr. COMAN offered a preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, condoling with the family of the deceased, and directing that on the day of the funeral all the City Departments should be closed and the flags displayed at half-mast.

The resolutions were then sent to the Board of Councilmen and concurred in.

Both Boards also resolved to attend the funeral in a body, after which they adjourned.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Joint Special Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral:

Aldermen—Coman, Moore, McGinnis, O'Brien and Cushman. *Councilmen*—Flynn, Stacom, Weber, Riley, Terhune and Riley.

MR. DEVLIN's funeral will take place on Monday [illegible] O'Connor, No. 13 West [illegible]. The [illegible] will be conveyed to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth-street, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated, and the body afterward deposited, temporarily, in the vault in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-street.

The following gentlemen will act as pall bearers: John T. Hoffman, H. F. Spaulding, [illegible] Ives, Eugene Kelly, Walter Magie, Henry L. Hoguet, Andrew Carrigan, Edward C. Donnelly, F. A. Palmer, Thurlow Weed, James T. Brady, Wm. S. Cauldwell, James B. Nicholson, John [illegible], John E. Develin, George G. Barnard.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN HOBOKEN.

A Young Woman Shoots her Husband in a Ball-Room.

An exciting tragedy occurred about 11 o'clock on Friday night at a ball given by Protection Engine Company No. 1, of Union Hill, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, in consequence of an attempt by a young woman named CAROLINE GSCHWIND, to take the life of her husband, JOHN GSCHWIND, Jr., by shooting him twice.

The facts, as gathered from various sources, are as follows: Mrs. GSCHWIND, who was married under peculiar circumstances, a month since, and resided in apartments with her father-in-law, at Union Hill, learned that her husband, who is Treasurer of the above-named Fire Company, intended to take to the ball a young woman called EVA. She accordingly procured a new six-barreled revolver and stealthily left her home about 9:30 in the evening, and arriving at Odd Fellows' Hall about 11 P. M. proceeded at once to the ball-room with hat and shawl on. Soon after being seated she was discovered by her husband who came up and expressed astonishment at her presence, and finally told her to go up into the ladies' dressing-room and remove her hat and shawl, which she declined to do. GSCHWIND then turned to walk away, when the indignant wife drew the revolver and fired. GSCHWIND ran for the ante-room, followed by his wife, who fired a second shot, (both of which took effect,) when she was seized by some of the bystanders and disarmed. Officer KANE then came in and conducted Mrs. GSCHWIND to the Station-house, and while proceeding there she told him that her only regret was that she had not succeeded in killing her husband.

GSCHWIND proceeded to the residence of Dr. CHABERT, who dressed his wounds. The first ball entered the left shoulder, and was extracted. The second ball took effect just under the left shoulder, striking against the ribs, and as yet its locality has not been discovered. After having his wounds dressed, and his left arm suspended in a sling, he returned to the ball again and attended to his duties as Treasurer, against the advice of his friends; but from all appearance his wounds are not of a dangerous character.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning GSCHWIND appeared before Judge BOHNSTEDT, Acting Recorder, at the Station-house. He desired, if possible, not to take any legal proceedings, saying that if such an arrangement could be made, he would pay his wife's board until her confinement, and would afterward support the child.

Judge BOHNSTEDT replied that the crime had been committed in public, and it would be necessary to take cognizance of it. The husband then made an affidavit, charging his wife with attempting to take his life by shooting. Judge BOHNSTEDT fixed the amount of bail at $5,000, remarking that he might reduce it after seeing Dr. CHABERT. The husband and father-in-law will endeavor to procure the required security. There were quite a number of persons present, most of whom expressed the greatest sympathy for the unfortunate young woman, and it was the general opinion that when all the facts become known, no Jury can be found to convict her.

It is alleged that GSCHWIND effected the ruin of the young woman, who ere long will become a mother, and that about a month since, through the intercessions of his father and mother, he was induced to marry her, but that he has since neglected her, and that she is now under treatment, by a physician of Hoboken, for a nameless illness, imparted to her by her husband. The young woman, who is the daughter of an honest old fisherman, residing at Guttenberg, named DOBBS, is exceedingly prepossessing in appearance; talks frankly about the occurrence, and expresses no regret at what has occurred, considering that she has sufficient cause to justify the act. GSCHWIND is a young German, and is engaged in the carpenter business with his father.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

The reporter had an interview with Mrs. Gschwind yesterday afternoon while in custody at the Police-station, when she made the following statement: "My name is Caroline Gschwind, and I reside at Union Hill; I heard that my husband intended to take some young lady to the ball at Odd Fellows' Hall; I left home in my father-in-law's house about 9:30 o'clock in the evening, and being delayed by the cars, did not arrive at Odd Fellows' Hall until about 11 o'clock; went up into the ball-room and took a seat; my husband saw me and came up and said: "What brought you here?" I said: "I wanted to come." He said: "Go up stairs and take off your shawl and hat." I replied: "I won't." He turned from me and with that I fired on him; he ran out through a door and I followed and fired the second time; one man caught hold of and held me and another man took the revolver from me; my husband went up stairs and came down with his hat and coat; I called for a policeman and said: "Take me off to the Station-house;" an officer then came in and took me off to the Police-station; my husband accompanied Officer Fitzpatrick at the same time, and he told the officer that I was his second wife and that his mother forced him to marry me, and that he did not intend to live with me; we have been married one month on the 21st, and during that time my husband has spent only three evenings in the house and the rest of the time has come in at all hours, from ten o'clock at night until three o'clock in the morning; I understood that he was to take a girl named Eva to the ball, and that he said if I came down making any trouble between him and Eva, he would kick me out; that I ought to be ashamed of myself to come, and if I had no shame he would shame me; there are serious causes of too delicate a nature to mention, that prompted me to commit the act."

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Messrs. MATHIAS KLEIN, Town Clerk of Guttenberg, and THOMAS WEEKERES, of the same town, accompanied by a brother of the prisoner, appeared before Justice BOHNSTEDT, at the Station-house, and entered into sureties in the amount of $5,000 for her appearance at the next term of Court.

Judge BOHNSTEDT then informed Mrs. GSCHWIND that she was at liberty to go, when she requested the return of the revolver.

Judge BOHNSTEDT—"Oh, I will keep that until next Court. I suppose you do not want to use it again?" Accused did not make a direct reply, but said: "I suppose I will get it then?" To which the Judge replied in the affirmative.

Mrs. GSCHWIND informed Capt. DONAVAN that after hearing of the intention of her husband to take a girl to the ball she pawned some of her wearing apparel and procured the money with which to purchase the revolver.

QUARTERLY POLICE REPORT.

Superintendent Kennedy's Police Statistics for the Last Quarter—Strength of the Police Force—Arrests Made—Condition and Ages of Those Arrested—Property Recovered—Lost Children Restored, &c.

At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY submitted his report of the Metropolitan Police for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1867. As it embraces a period during which the Excise Law was not in operation the figures will be found valuable for preservation, to be used in comparison with those of future reports covering periods in which that law shall have been in full force. Beside this, it presents a record of our Police Department, with which every citizen may feel abundantly satisfied, while it admonishes philanthropists generally that the time has not yet arrived for them to rest on their laurels. The field presents large opportunities for the labor of City Missionaries, prison reformers, and the elevators of society, by whatever names they are known. The report embraces the work done in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester and Richmond Counties, and the statistics which follow are given for each division of the Department separately.

NEW-YORK.

In this City the force consists of 34 Captains, 130 Sergeants, 70 Roundsmen, 1,476 Patrolmen, 247 officers on special duty in the Precincts, 6 on special duty out of the Precincts, and 72 Doormen, making a total of 2,035.

The total number of arrests for the quarter was 17,043, of which 13,007 were males, and 4,036 were females.

Of the whole number of arrests the offences are duly specified in the report, but we select the following from the list:

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intoxication	3,453	1,166	4,619
Grand Larceny	402	143	545
Petit Larceny	976	330	1,306
Robbery	24	5	29
Burglary	85	—	85

The ages of the persons arrested are thus set forth:

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 10 and 20 years	2,458	570	3,028
Between 20 and 30 years	4,577	1,460	6,037
Between 30 and 40 years	3,402	1,247	4,649
Between 40 and 50 years	1,771	554	2,325
Over 50 years	799	205	1,004
Married	5,706	1,642	7,348
Single	7,301	2,394	9,695
Could read and write	11,084	2,863	13,947
Could not read and write	1,871	1,132	3,003
Could read only	52	41	93

The nativities of the persons arrested were as follows: United States, 4,656; black, 296; Ireland, 8,752; Germany, 2,161; England, 484; Scotland, 201; France, 129; Europe, 253; British Provinces, 112; Asia, 3; Africa, 3; West Indies, 11; South America, 2.

The whole amount of property lost was of the value of $531,991 93; the amount recovered was $402,416 98, leaving unrecovered $129,574 95. The amount of money taken from lodgers and others and returned to them was $162,755 84.

The number of persons accommodated with lodgings in the Station-houses was 29,829; accidents reported, 754; animals picked up and restored to owners, [illegible] buildings found open and secured, [illegible]; violations of Corporation ordinances reported, [illegible]; lost children found, [illegible]; of which [illegible].

BROOKLYN.

[illegible] 21 Doormen [illegible] males, and [illegible] females.

Of the whole number [illegible] were for grand larceny, 226 for petit larceny, [illegible] 10 for [illegible].

The ages of the persons arrested were: between 10 and 20 years, 726; between 20 and 30 years, 1,5[illegible]; between 30 and 40 years, [illegible]; between 40 and 50 years, [illegible] and over 50 years [illegible].

The nativities of the persons arrested were as follows: United States, [illegible]; black, 47; Ireland, 2,301; Germany, 491; England, [illegible]; Scotland, 63; France, [illegible]; Europe, [illegible]; British Provinces, 13; South America, 1.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	1,864	474	2,338
Single	1,591	572	2,163
Could read and write	1,841	592	2,433
Could not read and write	595	447	1,042
Could read only	19	7	26

The total amount of property lost was valued at $35,161 59; amount recovered, $22,928 25; unrecovered, $12,233 34; amount of money taken from lodgers and others, and returned to them, $10,415 88.

The number of lodgers accommodated with shelter in the station-houses, 2,186; accidents reported, 187; animals found astray and restored to owners, 49; buildings found open and secured, 81; fires reported, 73; violations of corporation ordinances reported, 1,815; lost children picked up, 151.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

The entire force of Police in Richmond County (Staten Island) is 28 men, including Captain and other officers. They made arrests during the quarter as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arrests	178	20	198
Married	121	8	129
Single	57	12	69
Could read and write	166	16	182
Could not read and write	11	4	15
Could read only	1	—	1

The number of lodgers accommodated was 16.

The nativities of the persons arrested were: United States, 83; Ireland, 67; Germany, 69; England, 13; Scotland, 1; France, 6; Europe, 9.

The amount of money lost was $4,861 50; the amount recovered and restored to owners was $4,204 50; leaving a loss of $657.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Police force of West Farms and Yonkers combined consists of twenty men, inclusive of the Captain. The arrests and conditions were as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arrests	126	25	151
Married	51	11	62
Single	75	14	89
Could read and write	94	11	105
Could not read and write	30	11	41
Could read only	2	3	5

The nativities of the persons arrested were: United States, 56; Ireland, 75; England, 3, Scotland, 4; Germany, 12; France 1.

The amount of money lost was $1,859; amount recovered and restored to owners, $1,180 50; loss, $678 50.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Police Force	2,465
Arrests made	21,893
Arrested persons married	9,877
Arrested persons single	12,016
Arrested persons could read and write	17,667
Arrested persons could not read and write	4,101
Arrested persons could read only	125
Males arrested	16,766
Females arrested	5,127
Lodgers accommodated	32,027
Total amount lost	$573,874 02
Amount recovered	430,730 23
Amount not recovered	141,825 83

One Hundred Years Old.

On the 22d, to natal day of WASHINGTON, Mrs. SARAH COLLINS, of Westfield, N. J., attained her hundredth year, and gave a reception. Her table was well supplied, and her many friends, as well as strangers, were entertained by her in person. Although partially deaf and blind, the old ladies' mind is perfectly clear, and many well-known incidents connected with WASHINGTON's march through that part of New-Jersey were related by her with vivid exactness.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The Havre steamship *St. Laurence*, which sailed yesterday for France, carried several hundred tons of goods for the Paris Exposition, including a Western farmer's home, a number of sewing-machines, a lot of silverware, nearly one thousand specimens of California and Colorado ores of precious metals, Fairbank's scales, a caloric engine, agricultural machines, cereals from different States and Territories from the Bureau of Agriculture, United States weights and measures, a collection of specimens of coal and iron from Pennsylvania, New-York and New-Jersey. The balance of the articles for the Exposition will be forwarded by the steamer of March 2, by the steamer *Mississippi*, through the agency of J. C. DERBY, No. 45 Park-row.

LAW REPORTS.

A Seized Steamer Rescued from a United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Robert Murray, Marshal.

The steamer *Baltic*, belonging to the Bremen line, was seized on Thursday morning by the Sheriff, on an unsatisfied claim against the Company. One of the firm of Messrs. C. & R. Poillon, at whose suit the vessel was seized, accompanied the Sheriff on board. Notwithstanding the seizure, the vessel got up steam at the appointed hour for sailing, and proceeded on her voyage, carrying with her the Sheriff and Mr. Poillon. The snow storm prevented her from going further than Quarantine that day; she therefore anchored out in the stream. Mr. Poillon and the Sheriff returned at once to the City on a tug-boat and procured the assistance of four United States Deputy Marshals, who took possession of the vessel at her anchorage on Thursday evening. The Deputies remained in charge until Friday night. At 7:30 o'clock a tug-boat came alongside having on board Capt. Taylor, President of the Company, a pilot and about forty seamen. A row ensued, during which the unfortunate deputies were forced to transfer themselves to the tug. The *Baltic* then got underway and soon disappeared from view. It is reported in the Marshal's Office that the *Baltic* had a valuable cargo on board, which had been received on such conditions by the Company that if it had not been forwarded on the day appointed, the Company would have been liable for its full value.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner White.

The case of Adolph William Schwartz, the alleged Austrian forger, was called up before the Commissioner yesterday; but owing to the sickness of the accused, and after a long and desultory discussion between counsel, further action in the case was adjourned until Monday.

Important Points Raised in a Replevin Case—New Trial.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Chief-Justice Robertson and a Jury.

George Purves vs. Adam Moltz.—Plaintiff purchased a sewing-machine from one Schmidt, and Schmidt gave orders to an expressman to deliver the machine to the plaintiff in West Fortieth-street. The expressman lost the directions and delivered the machine to defendant, a machinist, living two doors from plaintiff. The machine being out of order, defendant supposed it was sent to him to be repaired, there being no other machinist in that neighborhood, and accordingly paid the expressage and repaired the machine, his charges therefor being $9 25, which he insisted upon having before he gave up the machine. Plaintiff expressed himself satisfied with the work, but would not pay more than $5. No demand, time or place was stated in the complaint, and defendant's counsel moved to dismiss it upon the ground that these were material facts which should have been alleged. The motion was denied, which was excepted to. The same motion was made at the close of the plaintiff's case and again renewed when the proofs were all in, which were denied and excepted to. Defendant's counsel claimed that if the plaintiff ratified the defendant's work, he was entitled to retain the machine until his claim was paid, which the Court charged. The Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $30 damages, and assessed the value of the machine at $30. As soon as the verdict was announced, defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial, upon the ground that a demand and refusal should have been averred, and cited 3 Abbott's Rep., 384; 10 Johns. Rep., 83; 11 Ib., 83; 32 Barb. Rep., 171; 6 Bosw., 213. Decision reserved.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Boies for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavy for the defendant.

Surrogate Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Thomas S. Cumming, William H. Canty, Caroline Offner, John F. Yelverton, Milo Mason, Sarah Grimes.

Letters of Administration have been granted on the following estates: Barbara Schurman, Geo. Schlosser, Maria Webb, Adam Kagger, Rebecca Francis Beal, William Bucker, David Judson, James McDonald, Caroline Stengel, Francis P. Nidal, Adelaide Adler, Caroline Bock, Thomas Casey, Jr., Matthew Didier, Otto Farth, Jr., John Kesting, John O'Brien, Mary Cunningham, James Barnum, John Davis, Terence O'Brien, Henry Robinson, Conrad Schwarzman, Wm. C. Martin, Louis Wiegers, Henry Cook, Mary Yielding.

Domestic Infelicities—Market Women Fight—Assaults and Batteries—Abandonments—Violations of City Ordinances, &c., &c.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

One of the noticeable features at the Special Sessions yesterday was that the box in which the [illegible] were placed was entirely empty. Whether it is owing to the increased vigilance of the City's guardians in keeping a sharp lookout over the [illegible] conduct of this class, whose names generally appear in the calendar charged with assault and battery, or whether it is to be attributed to the state of the weather, is difficult to say. The cases in which the names of women appeared, either as complainants or defendants, were those in which bail had been furnished. The calendar footed up 34 cases, divided as follows: Petit larceny, 13; assault and battery, 13; violation of Boat Law, 1; abandonment, 1; conspiracy, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; and a suspended case.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Bernard Liebman, a German, charged Francis Gasslar, also a German, with coming into his room and striking him without cause or provocation. As no very lucid explanation could be arrived at, His Honor remanded Gasslar till he could make further inquiries into the matter.

HE WANTED A PAIR OF BOOTS.

George Williams, colored, a barber by profession, was charged by Thomas Finnerty with coming into his shop, in company with a friend and while there secreting under his coat a pair of boots worth $5. Finnerty had him arrested, and the evidence being strong against him he was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

HE TOOK IT ONCE TOO OFTEN.

John Harris charged William Foster (both colored) with taking his coat and pantaloons. It appeared from the testimony of Harris, that he and Foster had been on very intimate terms for a long time, and that he (Harris) had once or twice loaned him his coat and pants to wear on extraordinary occasions; for instance, if William wanted to attend a ball, or pay his respects to the fair sex, he would fall back on Harris' wardrobe, it being better supplied than his own. But on this particular occasion, William presumed too much on the friendship that had existed between them, and took the clothes without taking the trouble to ask for them. During the investigation it came out that Foster had honored the Court with his presence once before. He was sent to Blackwell's Island for two months.

STEALING LEAD PIPE.

Mr. William Howe preferred a charge against Patrick Gallagher for stealing from him about sixty feet of lead pipe, and also some brass faucets. Gallagher was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

STEALING CIGARS.

Mr. George W. Mason, doing business at No. 186 Fulton-street, charged John Mullen, a mulatto, in his employ, with purloining from him a small lot of cigar "Regalias," which, no doubt, Mullen had a weakness for. Witnesses appeared in his behalf, but as the property was found on his person and identified, he was sent to the City Prison for 30 days.

USING A CLUB.

Andrew Keisman and Joseph Weaver, were brought up on a charge preferred against them by Michael McGrath. McGrath, in company with a friend, went into the lager-beer saloon of Keisman, at No. 1,011 Broadway, and called for lager. There was a woman behind the bar at the time, who waited on them, but before they took their departure she left the bar, and as she was about to leave the place Keisman asked McGrath if he paid the woman for the drinks, and was about to go in search of her to make the inquiry, when a row ensued, and McGrath was struck three times on the head with a club. The fact that McGrath was under the influence of liquor when he went into the place had some weight with his Honor in rendering his decision. Keisman was fined $25, and in the case of Weaver sentence was suspended.

DOMESTIC INFELICITIES.

Anna Kirkwood preferred a charge of assault and battery against her husband, James Kirkwood, who, she alleged, pulled her hair and struck her in the face. The parties have not been living together for some time past—Kirkwood boarding at No. 3 Ridge-street, where the *fracas* occurred. Anna, in company with a female friend, called at the above number, in search of a woman who had been doing her washing, and one of the doors being opened in response to her knock, she was greatly surprised to find herself on the threshold of the room occupied by her husband. It being very comfortably furnished, she made the remark that it was "too bad that her husband should neglect his family," upon which she was set upon by the woman of the room, who struck her with a shovel. Her husband interfered, to part them, and, while so doing, struck his wife. The evidence was very conflicting, but enough was got at to show that there was blame on both sides. Kirkwood was acquitted.

A CASE OF ABANDONMENT.

Mrs. Betsy Smith preferred a charge of abandonment against her husband, whom she alleged has not done anything for her support for ten years. The parties have been married about twenty-two years, during eight of which they had lived together as man and wife. They have three children, the oldest of whom is about twenty-one years old. Mrs. Smith has been suffering from bad health for a number of years past, so much so that at times she has been unable to labor for her own support, and she stated that she at one time made application to Mr. Kellock, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, for assistance. For two years past she has lived in the family of Judge Sutherland, in the capacity of servant, but that her continued ill-health will not allow her to work sufficiently to support herself. The husband, a very respectable-looking man, took the stand, and stated that he was by profession a house carpenter; that he was earning $3 per day, and that his board and washing cost him $5 50 per week. He stated that he had always supported the children, besides aiding in the support of his father. There were many witnesses in Court, mostly females, who were sent into a room adjoining the Court room. The fact of its being a family difficulty and a case of some importance, such a proceeding was thought to be necessary so as to insure correct and reliable testimony, and to guard the minds of the witnesses from being favorably or unfavorably impressed. His Honor will render his decision on Thursday, the 28th.

ALL ABOUT SOME SPINACH.

Mrs. Maria Edgewood, an elderly lady, owns a stand in Washington Market, and near her is Mary Collins' stand. Both are engaged in the sale of vegetables, and being in such close proximity to each other no doubt there is a little feeling of competition between them. At all events, a few mornings since Mrs. Edgewood was throwing some water over a basket of spinach to freshen it up, the better to insure its sale, and when the water ran off it settled down near Mrs. Collins' stand, where she was at the time engaged in trimming her cabbages. She remonstrated with Mrs. Edgewood, and told her to stop, which request not being complied with, created in the breast of Mrs. Collins a spirit of retaliation, and advancing toward the object of her wrath, she inflicted one or two blows on the fat and rosy cheeks of Mrs. Edgewood, who, with pail in hand, retreated behind her stand, at which stage of the contest a friend interfered and separated the combatants. Mrs. Collins, for her unneighborly conduct, was fined $20.

VIOLATING THE BOAT LAW.

James Moore was arrested by Sergeant Fitzgerald for going on board a vessel lying at anchor in the stream, contrary to the law in such cases, he not being licensed as a boatman. He was required to furnish bail in the sum of $500 to guard against a repetition of the offence.

STEALING A BRIDLE.

Thomas Walsh, a boy 17 years of age, was charged with stealing a bridle from a horse belonging to Mr. Benjamin Loder. The horse was standing at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, when Walsh went up and took off his bridle and then started him off down the avenue on a run. He was sent to Blackwells Island for four months.

THE COURT IN A FIX.

John Nelson and Andreas Andrews, both Danes, had had an altercation, in which Andrews was somewhat roughly handled, and to get satisfaction, he had Nelson arrested. When the Clerk of the Court attempted to swear the defendant, he could not make him understand. The Interpreter of the Court was called upon, and after trying him on French and all kinds of German, without success, Mr. Spencer called out to try him on Irish. With the aid of the Sergeant, the Interpreter succeeded in getting them to shake hands, when they left Court apparently good friends.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 23.—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre*—C. W. McCune, Miss McCune, New-York; Mrs. W. G. Fargo, Buffalo; John P. Reynolds, Commissioner from the State of Illinois to the Paris Exposition; Mrs. Reynolds and child, Miss Reynolds, Miss A. Reynolds, Springfield, Ill.; J. H. Sedgewick, Mrs. Sedgewick, child, infant and nurse; Miss Clark, New-York; Nathaniel Walker, Mrs. Walker, Miss Annie Walker, Miss Amy Walker, Miss S. Walker, Boston; A. W. Colgate, William S. Wyckoff, New-York; Charles Parker, Boston; Count Giverville, Countess de Giverville, Paris; Melville Brown, New-York; J. H. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Miss C. A. Gray, Miss L. M. Gray, Springfield, Ill.; L. T. Merrill, Mrs. Merrill, Miss Nettie Merrill, Master William Merrill, New-York; Jonathan Clark, Chicago, Ill.; Horatio G. Curtis, New-York; M. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Philadelphia; W. H. McKaye, Mrs. McKaye, New-York; Mrs. Maria E. McKaye, Master Harvey McKaye, Newport, R.I.; Henry Faile, Mrs. Faile, Charles V. Faile, Rev. Mr. Taylor, New-York; H. C. Durand, Mrs. Durand, Miss Alice Burdsal, Chicago; Mrs. Daniel Pomroy, Miss Annie Belden, New-York; Mrs. N. F. Sackett, Providence, R. I.; Capt. Charles Brewer, Mrs. Brewer, Boston; George N. Titus, Mrs. Sophia Davison, Miss Sarah Davison, New-York; J. D. Frey, Mrs. Frey, San Francisco, Cal.; T. H. Powers, Philadelphia; Fleury Berges, Mrs. Berges, Montclair, N. J.; Commandant Eugene Gouzee, Mexican Army; Dr. R. W. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Boston; Mrs. Froidraux, New-Orleans; Mr. William L. Gregg, Mrs. Gregg and child, Miss Gregg, Philadelphia; Dr. Fernando Escobar, Havana; Mr. A. J. Daniels, Mrs. Daniels, New-York; Mr. Alfred de Chassel, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Reim, Miss Reim, Springfield, Ohio; Dr. de Boucher, Mrs. de Boucher, Philadelphia; Mr. Meliande, Mrs. Meliande and servant, New-Orleans; R. F. Flood, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Vicente Mancon, Havana; Mr. F. E. Schmid, Rev. Mr. Marco, Paris; Mr. Robert D. McDonald, Mr. V. Lesoure, Mr. P. Lesoure, Mr. O. Lesoure, Danville, Ill.; Mr. L. Laurey, Rio de Janeiro; Mr. C. G. Watson, Boston; Mr. L. Haas, Jr., Mrs. Haas, New-Orleans; Mr. He Oven, Shanghai, China; Mr. Charles Verdellet, Mrs. Verdellet and son, San Francisco, Cal.; Sister Juliana, Sister Carmelita, Emmetsburgh, Penn.; Mr. P. Shaw, Boston; Mr. William Klohman, New-Orleans; Mr. C. Calpini, Miss Calpini, Henry Garrone, Charles Delacorgue, Mexico; C. Schneider, New-Orleans; J. B. Dubreuille, New-York; Peter V. Godard, Charles J. Raneuil, Henry Moreau, New-York; John Leslie, Wm. Handroff, A. Pontentini, Philadelphia; E. J. Gautier, E. Capper, Victor Rene, Paris; John Israel, Mrs. Israel, New-Orleans; Miss Jane C. Porine, Paris.

In steamship South America, for Rio Janeiro, &c.—His Excellency Quinto Bocayuva, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Simmons, Gen. C. N. Bowley, A. J. Dozier, G. M. Taylor, Reuben H. Griffin, James Cady, Dr. Samuel G. Wolcott and wife, Arnold Koening, L. Sergrin, Miss Simmons, J. B. Johnson, J. L. Gevers, D. H. Prescott, wife and child, Wm. Ross, James M. Campbell, Cornelius V. Lacom, Samuel Abredenhan, Emil Koening and 210 in the steerage.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans.—Mrs. B. A. Harris and child, Jonathan Harris, S. H. Seamen, Miss Walker, Mr. Morgan, Miss Sophie Seligman, Horace H. Peade, J. Hunt, Mrs. De Lang, Mrs. Capt. Williams, C. H. Munroe, H. D. Pancyer and lady, G. Sears, Willis Braff, H. Wolf, W. E. Friedlander, B. F. Osborn and lady, John Fitz and lady, Mrs. Luman and child, R. Spear.

In steamship Eagle, for Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Bishop, Miss Bishop, W. N. Fairchild, W. J. Cleney, [illegible], J. G. Dalmarda, [illegible] Hernandez Mora and son, G. Brock, Wilson Jewell, M. D., L. Jelleson and wife.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nightingale, from New-Orleans.—Solomon Krick, Isaac Good, Jacob Hecker, Wm. D. Tyrell, [illegible] Rice, [illegible] Tyrell, John Oswold, Joseph M. Hansen, [illegible] Hill, Geo. Rudy, Thos. Johnston, W. W. Barr, [illegible] Farmer, Albert Meyhew, Isaac Wyan, John [illegible], Lawrence Dreegan, Aug. Landley, H. Barkhurs.

FEB. 23.—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—James Brand, George Somers, James Somers, Robt. Thomas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 43 | Sun sets.... 5 48 | Moon rises.... 11 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 23 | Gov. Island..12 12 | Hell Gate..[illegible] 1 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Fung Shuey, Crowell, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Missouri, Hudson, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Flambeau, Everson, Alexandria, Va., N. L. McCready & Co.; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., O. Goodspeed; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, Garrison & Allen; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, Arthur Leary; Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Veteran, Phillips, Wilmington, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Valley City, Tompkins, Alexandria, Va., James Hand; Carroll, Graham, Baltimore, master; Chicago, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messuriere, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard; City of Washington, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Bark Amaranth, (Brem.,) Hudorn, London, Charles Luling & Co.

Brigs Martha, Stone, Trinidad, Cuba, Walker & Foote; Paragon, (Br.,) Welsh, St. Jago de Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Albatross, (Br.,) Buckard, St. John, N.B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Drakos, (Span.,) Austrich, Barcelona, Raynoes Bros. & Co.; W. H. Harris, (Br.,) Card, Manzanilla, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Neponsett, Tracey, Nangabo, P. R., Miller & Houghton; Kildare, (Br.,) Macomber, Kingston, Jam., via Norfolk, Va., G. F. Peniston & Co.; Clara, (Br.,) Vance, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners A. Lincoln, (Lib.,) Yates, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield; Trade Wind, Hoffman, Charleston, A. J. Bentley; Mary M. Hamilton, Green, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; R. Caldwell, McCormick, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ralph Post, West, Apalachicola, master; Marine, Forland, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; White Sea, Blatchford, Boston, S. W Lewis & Co.; Jas. McKuson, Sleight, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Eliza Neil, Stadman, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Sloop Frederic Brown, Wightman, Providence, R. L. Stranahan & Jackson; Odd Fellow, Frye, New-London, Conn., G. K. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Nightingale, Breaker, New-Orleans 14th inst., via Key West 17th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had heavy weather the latter part of the passage.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool 5th and Queenstown 7th inst., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Had strong westerly gales the whole passage. 21st, lat. 40 30, lon. 65, saw a steamer, supposed the Australasian, bound E.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow Feb. 2, and Moville 3d, with mdse. and 22 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland.

Brig A. Rowell, Fanning, Manhattanville, for Boston, and proceeded.

Schr. Gold Finder, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) McBride, East Harbor, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Left no vessels in port.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Addie P. Stimpson, Stimpson, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Jameson, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., and snowing.

Sailed.

Steamships Hermann, St. Laurent, Baltic, Helvetia, Chicago, Eagle, South America, Manhattan, Saragossa, El Cid, George Washington, Missouri, Fung Shuey, San Jacinto, Niagara, Hatteras, and ship E. C. Scranton.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 23.—Arr. steamers Alliance, from Philadelphia; Andalusia, Carlotta and Patapsco, New-York; bark Regina, Liverpool; schrs. Loyal Scranton, Viola, Carrie Rich and Bowdin, New-York; Alert, Cuba.

PORTLAND, Feb. 23.—The Belgian, Capt. Brown, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th, and Greencastle on the 8th, arrived here at 7:30 this morning, with 150 passengers.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 23.—Sld. steamship Fairbanks, for New-York.

1867.
SPRING
FASHIONS.
SEE THE NEW EMPRESS
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THE QUESTION SETTLED BY THE
FASHION MAGAZINES
IN FAVOR OF
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CELEBRATED
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
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THEY are the MOST DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the MOST GRACEFUL and Elegant Skirt MADE in the world. Each Hoop is composed of TWO FINELY-TEMPERED Steel Springs, braided tightly and FIRMLY TOGETHER, thus FORMING the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their Graceful and Perfect SHAPE where two or three ORDINARY Skirts have been CAST ASIDE as USELESS.

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway. There you'll find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French, and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Greenwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 191, Feb. 23, 1867.
11, 68, 18, 7, 30, 3, 57, 2, 16, 20, 72, 37, 5.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 192, Feb. 23, 1867.
59, 38, 56, 58, 7, 10, 42, 28, 46, 6, 43, 63, 51.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 115, Feb. 23, 1867.
65, 26, 76, 70, 31, 56, 67, 28, 2, 20, 25, 32, 58.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 116, Feb. 23, 1867.
72, 19, 46, 18, 6, 50, 45, 26, 8, 23, 5, 77, 62.
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$384,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. Principal office—United States—No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; and Calle de La Habana 108, Havana, Cuba.
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